

SPDR DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE ETF TRUST
Form 497
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PROSPECTUS DATED FEBRUARY 21, 2014

SPDR[®] DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM ETF TRUST

(SPDR DJIA Trust or the Trust)

(formerly known as DIAMONDS[®] Trust, Series 1)

**(A Unit Investment Trust constituted outside Singapore and
organised in the United States)**

PROSPECTUS ISSUED PURSUANT TO

DIVISION 2 OF PART XIII OF

THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT,

CHAPTER 289 OF SINGAPORE

This Prospectus incorporates the US Prospectus dated February 20, 2014

issued by the SPDR DJIA Trust, attached hereto

The collective investment scheme offered in this Prospectus is a recognised scheme under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the Act). A copy of this Prospectus has been lodged with and registered by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the Authority). The Authority assumes no responsibility for the contents of the Prospectus. Registration of the Prospectus by the Authority does not imply that the Act or any other legal or regulatory requirements have been complied with. The Authority has not, in any way, considered the investment merits of the collective investment scheme. The date of registration of this Prospectus with the Authority is February 21, 2014. This Prospectus will expire on February 21, 2015 (12 months after the date of registration).

The SPDR DJIA Trust has been admitted to the Official List of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST), and permission has been granted by the SGX-ST to deal in and for quotation on the SGX-ST Mainboard of all the units in the SPDR DJIA Trust (Units) already issued as well as those Units which may be issued from time to time. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in this Prospectus and admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the SPDR DJIA Trust or the Units.

IMPORTANT: If you are in doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

SPDR® DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM ETF TRUST

(SPDR DJIA Trust)

PROSPECTUS

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SPDR® DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM ETF TRUST

This Prospectus, relating to the SPDR® Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM ETF Trust (SPDR DJIA Trust or the Trust), which is issued pursuant to Division 2 of Part XIII of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore has been lodged with and registered by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, who assumes no responsibility for its contents.

This Prospectus incorporates the attached US Prospectus, dated February 20, 2014 issued by the Trust (US Prospectus). Terms defined in the US Prospectus shall have the same meaning when used in this Prospectus.

The Trust's fiscal year end is October 31.

The Trust is a unit investment trust organised in the United States (US), and is a single fund that issues securities called Units , which represent an undivided ownership interest in the common stocks that are actually held by the Trust and make up the Trust's Portfolio (the Portfolio Securities). The Portfolio means the portfolio of the common stocks that are included in the DJIA (as defined below). The Trust seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the DJIA). The Trust's Portfolio consists of substantially all of the component common stocks that comprise the DJIA, which are weighted in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement (defined below).

The top ten constituents (by weight) of the Trust as of February 19, 2014 are set out below:

No.	Name	Weighting
1.	Visa Inc. Class A	8.96%
2.	International Business Machines Corporation	7.32%
3.	Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	6.53%
4.	3M Company	5.22%
5.	Boeing Company	5.14%
6.	United Technologies Corporation	4.56%
7.	Chevron Corporation	4.55%
8.	Caterpillar Inc.	3.85%
9.	McDonald's Corporation	3.82%
10.	Exxon Mobil Corporation	3.76%

For additional details regarding the Trust's Portfolio, please consult pages 35 to 44 in the US Prospectus attached hereto. All Units are denominated in US dollars.

PDR Services LLC, the sponsor of the Trust (the Sponsor), accepts full responsibility for the accuracy of information contained in this Prospectus, other than that given in the US Prospectus under the heading Report of Independent Registered

Public Accounting Firm , and confirms, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of its knowledge and belief the facts stated and the opinions expressed in this Prospectus are fair and accurate in all material respects as at the date of this Prospectus and there are no other facts the omission of which would make any statement in this Prospectus misleading.

The Trust is governed by an amended trust agreement (the Trust Agreement) between State Street Bank and Trust Company, the trustee of the Trust (the Trustee), and the Sponsor, dated and effective as of January 13, 1998, as amended by an amendment dated November 1, 2004 (effective as of November 8, 2004), by an amendment dated and effective as of February 14, 2008, by an amendment dated and effective as of October 24, 2008 and by an amendment dated December 22, 2009 (effective as of February 27, 2010). Terms defined in the US Prospectus shall have the same meaning when used in this Prospectus.

Copies of the Trust Agreement are available for inspection, free of charge, at the offices of State Street Bank and Trust Company at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, US 02111 during normal US business hours, or State Street Global Advisors Singapore Limited¹, at 168 Robinson Road, #33-01, Capital Tower, Singapore 068912 during normal Singapore business hours.

Investors should seek professional advice to ascertain (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they may encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which may be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of Units.

Investors in the Trust are advised to carefully consider the risk factors set out under the headings SUMMARY - Principal Risks of Investing in the Trust on pages 3 to 5 of the US Prospectus and ADDITIONAL RISK INFORMATION on pages 56 to 58 of the US Prospectus, and to refer to pages S-15 to S-21 of this Prospectus for a discussion of the US and Singapore tax consequences of an investment in Units.

ENQUIRIES

All enquiries about the Trust or requests for additional copies of this Prospectus should be directed to an investor's local broker.

IMPORTANT: READ AND RETAIN THIS PROSPECTUS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

¹ State Street Global Advisors Singapore Limited will hold copies of the Trust Agreement for inspection by investors; however, it is not in any way acting as an agent for or acting as the Trustee.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sponsor to the Trust: PDR Services LLC
c/o NYSE Euronext Holdings LLC
11 Wall Street
New York, New York
US 10005

Legal advisers to the Sponsor as to US law: Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP
450 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York
US 10017

Legal advisers to the Sponsor as to Singapore law: Stamford Law Corporation
10 Collyer Quay
#27-00 Ocean Financial Centre
Singapore 049315
Singapore

Trustee: State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts
US 02111

Legal advisers to the Trustee as to Singapore law: Allen & Gledhill LLP
One Marina Boulevard, #28-00
Singapore 018989
Singapore

Auditors: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
125 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts
US 02110

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US Distributor of Creation Units:

ALPS Distributors, Inc.

1290 Broadway, Suite 1100

Denver, Colorado

US 80203

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TRADING AND SETTLEMENT

Trust Units are listed for trading on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) where they may be bought and sold in the secondary market at any time during the trading day. Market prices for Units traded on the SGX-ST are available on the SGX-ST website <http://www.sgx.com/wps/portal/sgxweb/home/marketinfo/securities/etfs>. Units may also be purchased by Authorized Participants directly from the Trust in the US by placing orders with the US Distributor, as facilitated through the Trustee, in a minimum unit, called a Creation Unit , of 50,000 Units or multiples thereof. Creation Units may also be redeemed through a tender to the Trustee in the US. Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication of the common stocks that are included in the DJIA, as determined by the index provider, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (S&P) (Index Securities). Such purchases and redemptions can be made only in the US at the then-current valuation as described herein on pages S-6 to S-8, and page S-11 under the heading Redemption . For the purposes of such purchases and redemptions of the Creation Units, the Evaluation Time (as defined on page S-11) is the closing time of the regular trading session on the New York Stock Exchange LLC (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time). For additional details on trading and settlement, please consult pages 5 to 6 and 35 to 44 in the US Prospectus attached hereto.

The primary trading market for Units is in the US, where Units are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. (NYSE Arca). Investors should note that trading in Units may be halted under certain circumstances. Please refer to pages 50 to 51 and 56 to 58 in the US Prospectus for more details.

As with other securities, investors will pay negotiated brokerage commissions and typical Singapore clearing fees and applicable taxes. In addition, cash dividends to be distributed to investors in Singapore will be net of expenses incurred by CDP (defined below), and where such expenses equal or exceed the amount of the dividends, the investors will not receive any distributions. Brokerage commissions may be subject to Goods and Services Tax (GST) at the prevailing standard rate of seven percent (7%). There will be a Singapore clearing fee, which is currently at the rate of 0.04% of the transacted value (up to a maximum of SGD600 per transaction or its equivalent in foreign currencies). Clearing fees may be subject to GST in Singapore at the prevailing standard rate of seven percent (7%). Units are traded in US dollars on the SGX-ST in 10 unit round lots. The term market day as used in this Prospectus means a business day in which transactions in Units can be executed and settled. Trading of Units on the SGX-ST may be halted if the Trust fails to comply with continuing listing requirements and advertising guidelines of the SGX-ST.

With respect to holders of Units in Singapore, the trading and settlement process, the system through which they receive distributions or the manner in which information may be made available, among other aspects, may differ from the information set forth in the US Prospectus. Holders of Units in Singapore should read

this Prospectus carefully and all enquiries in relation hereto should be directed to their local brokers.

The SGX-ST imposes certain requirements for the continued listing of securities, including the Units, on the SGX-ST. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the SGX-ST necessary to maintain the listing of the Units of the Trust will continue to be met, the SGX-ST will not change its listing requirements or that the Units will always be listed on the SGX-ST. The Trust will not be terminated if Units are delisted from the SGX-ST. If the Units are delisted from the SGX-ST, investors may deliver the Units they hold out of CDP for trading on NYSE Arca through the delivery mechanisms described in section 3. Delivery of Units out of CDP for Trading on NYSE Arca on page S-8 of this Prospectus.

1. General

Units are issued by the Trust in the form of scripless securities which are eligible book-entry-only securities of The Depository Trust Company (DTC). As book-entry-only securities, Units are represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for DTC and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (CDP) maintains an account - Account No. 5700 (DTC Account) - with DTC. CDP may receive Units from or deliver Units to accounts maintained by member participants in DTC (DTC Participants).

Settlement of dealings through the CDP system may be effected only by Depository Agents of CDP or holders of Units who have their own direct securities accounts with CDP. Investors may open a direct securities account with CDP or a securities sub-account with any Depository Agent to hold their Units in CDP. The term Depository Agent shall have the same meaning as that ascribed to it in section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

Through the delivery mechanisms discussed below, it is possible for investors to purchase Units in Singapore and sell them in the US and vice versa. Although both CDP and DTC, within their own respective market settlements, provide for Delivery Versus Payment and Free-of-Payment transfers of securities, all of the linked transfers between the two depositories are effected only on a Free-of-Payment basis (*i.e.*, there is no related cash movement to parallel the securities movement. Any related cash transfers may only be effected outside DTC and CDP directly between the buyer and seller through their own arrangements). Investors should be aware that Singapore time is generally 12 hours ahead of Eastern Daylight Saving Time (13 hours Eastern Standard time) in New York, and that NYSE Arca and the SGX-ST are not open at the same time. Because of this time difference between the Singapore and US markets, trading in Units between the two markets cannot occur simultaneously.

All dealings in, and transactions of, Units in Singapore must be effected for settlement through the computerised book-entry (scripless) settlement system in the CDP. Investors should ensure that Units sold on the SGX-ST are available for

settlement in their CDP account no later than the third market day following the transaction date.

Investors' holdings of Units in their CDP account will be credited or debited for settlement on the third market day following the transaction date, *i.e.*, T+3, T being the transaction date. If Units are not in an investor's CDP account for settlement by 12 noon on T+3, the investor will be subject to the buy-in cycle on that afternoon to fulfill his delivery obligations. More information on the buy-in cycle is available on the SGX-ST website at <http://www.sgx.com>.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the delivery of Units into and out of CDP will take a minimum of one market day after the duly completed documentation has been submitted to CDP for processing, assuming that the investor has given proper instructions to his or her DTC Participant. Instructions and forms received by CDP after 1 p.m. Singapore time on a given market day will be treated as being received on the next market day and, as such, will be processed on the next market day.

2. *Delivery of Units to CDP for Trading on the SGX-ST*

Investors who hold Units in DTC's system in the US and wish to trade them on the SGX-ST can direct delivery of the Units to CDP; this book-entry transfer to CDP's DTC Account may be effected only on a Free-of-Payment basis, and is subject to special procedures that will help to identify the relevant CDP Depository Agent. Investors may deliver their Units by informing their Singapore broker or Depository Agent to submit delivery instructions to CDP, together with the applicable CDP delivery fee and GST, no later than 1 p.m. Singapore time on the specified delivery date. Investors must concurrently instruct their DTC Participant to deliver such Units into the DTC Account on the delivery date. Upon notification that its DTC Account has been credited, CDP will accordingly credit Units to the investor's account.

Investors should ensure that their Units are delivered into their securities account with CDP in time for settlement. In the event an investor cannot deliver the Units for settlement pursuant to the trade, the CDP may buy-in against the relevant clearing member of CDP.

3. *Delivery of Units out of CDP for Trading on NYSE Arca*

Investors who hold Units with CDP and wish to trade on NYSE Arca must arrange to deliver the Units into their accounts with their DTC Participant for settlement of any such trade, which will occur on the third market day following the transaction date. For such delivery, investors must submit a duly completed CDP delivery form together with the applicable CDP delivery fee and GST through their Singapore broker or Depository Agent, no later than 1 p.m. Singapore time on the third market day following the specified delivery date in the US. Investors must concurrently instruct their DTC Participant to expect receipt of the relevant number of Units from the DTC Account. Upon receipt of the duly completed CDP delivery form, CDP will debit the investor's securities account for the relevant number of Units and then instruct DTC to deliver the Units to the DTC Participant account as specified by the investor.

EXCHANGE RATES AND RISKS

Units traded on the SGX-ST are denominated and traded in US dollars. Units may only be created or redeemed in US dollars at the then-current value calculated in US dollars in the manner set out in the US Prospectus. Similarly, the Trust holds only Portfolio Securities that are denominated in US dollars and the distributions which may be made by the Trustee are in US dollars.

The Trust has no ability to manage its investments to hedge against fluctuations in exchange rates between the US dollar and the Singapore dollar. To the extent a Singapore investor wishes to convert such US dollar holdings or distributions to Singapore dollars, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Singapore dollar and the US dollar may affect the value of the proceeds following a currency conversion.

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GENERAL AND STATUTORY INFORMATION

1. Appointment of Auditors

The Trust Agreement provides that the accounts of the Trust shall be audited, as required by US law, by independent registered public accountants designated from time to time by the Trustee.

2. Duties and Obligations of the Trustee

The key duties and obligations imposed on the Trustee under the Trust Agreement are summarized as follows:

- (i) the Trustee will accept on behalf of the Trust deposits of Portfolio Deposits and be authorized to effect registration or transfer of the Portfolio Securities in its name or the name of its nominee or the nominee of its agent;
- (ii) the Trustee must hold money received pursuant to the Trust Agreement as a deposit for the account of the Trust;
- (iii) the Trustee shall not be liable for the disposition of money or securities or evaluation performed under the Trust Agreement except by reason of its own gross negligence, bad faith, wilful misconduct, wilful malfeasance or reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Trust Agreement;
- (iv) the Trustee is not obligated to appear in, prosecute or defend any action if it is of the opinion that it may involve it in expense or liability unless it is furnished with reasonable security and indemnity against such expense or liability; if reasonable indemnity is provided, the Trustee shall, in its discretion, undertake such action as it may deem necessary to protect the Trust and the rights and interest of all beneficial owners;
- (v) the Trustee must provide to brokers/underwriters accounts of the Trust audited by the auditors of the Trust, and the brokers/underwriters will deliver such accounts to beneficial owners;
- (vi) in performing its functions under the Trust Agreement the Trustee will not be held liable except by reason of its own gross negligence, bad faith, wilful misconduct or wilful malfeasance for any action taken or suffered to be taken by it in good faith and believed by it to be authorized or within the discretion, rights or powers conferred on it or reckless disregard of its duties and obligations;
- (vii) the Trustee must ensure that no payment made to the Sponsor is for expenses of the Trust, except for payments not in excess of amounts and for purposes prescribed by the US Securities and Exchange Commission and authorized by the Trust Agreement;
- (viii) the Trustee must keep proper books of record and account of all transactions under the Trust Agreement, including the creation and redemption of Creation Units, at its offices, and keep such books open for inspection by any beneficial owner at all reasonable times during usual business hours;

(ix) the Trustee must make, or cause to be made, such reports and file such documents as are required by the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and US state or federal tax laws and regulations;

(x) the Trustee must keep a certified copy of the Trust Agreement, together with the Indenture for each Trust Series then in effect and a current list of Portfolio Securities therein, on file at its office and make the same available for inspection; and

(xi) the Trustee must charge and direct from the assets of the Trust all expenses and disbursements incurred under the Trust Agreement, or shall reimburse itself from the assets of the Trust or the sale of securities in the Trust for any advances made out of its own funds for such expenses and disbursements.

3. Contracts

A holder of a Unit is not required, obliged or entitled in connection with the Trust to enter into any contract with any person or corporation whether by way of lease or otherwise.

4. Vesting of Assets in the Trust

The Trustee has legal title to all securities and other property in which funds of the Trust are invested, all funds held for such investment, all equalisation, redemption, and other special funds of the Trust, and all income upon accretions to, and proceeds of such property and funds, and the Trustee is required to segregate and hold the same in trust until distribution thereof to the holders of the Units.

5. Redemption

The Trust is not administered by a management company, and there is no obligation on the Sponsor or the Trustee to redeem any Units. As described on pages 40 to 44 in the US Prospectus, it is the Trust itself that is obligated to effect the redemption (although it is the Trustee acting as agent for the Trust that will actually effect the redemption).

Only Units in Creation Units may be redeemed at their then-current valuation, which is calculated on the Business Day on which the redemption order is properly received, as of the Evaluation Time, which is the closing time of the regular trading session on the New York Stock Exchange LLC (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time). Please refer to pages 1, 40 to 44 and 56 to 58 of the US Prospectus for a further description of this process.

Investors owning Units in an amount less than a whole Creation Unit (*i.e.*, less than 50,000 Units) or multiples thereof, are not permitted to tender their Units to the Trustee for redemption. Such investors can only dispose of their Units by selling them on the secondary market at any time during the trading day at market prices.

6. Transfer of Units

As described on pages S-7 to S-8 of this Prospectus, Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Units on the DTC system. Beneficial ownership of Units will be shown on the records of DTC or its participants. Beneficial ownership records for holders of Units in Singapore will be maintained at CDP.

No certificates will be issued in respect of Units. Transfers of Units between investors will normally occur through the trading mechanism of the SGX-ST or NYSE Arca as described on pages S-6 to S-8 in this Prospectus and pages 40 to 44 in the US Prospectus.

7. Meetings of Holders of Units; Voting; Distribution of Annual Reports

The Trust is not required by law to convene meetings of beneficial owners of the Units.

The Sponsor, the Trustee and CDP have entered into a Depository Agreement dated May 18, 2001, as supplemented by a supplemental depository agreement dated May 22, 2009 (CDP Depository Agreement), pursuant to which CDP has agreed to act as the depository for Units in Singapore. CDP's duties under the CDP Depository Agreement include, among other things: (i) acting as a bare trustee on behalf of individuals who hold securities accounts with CDP and Depository Agents authorized to maintain sub-accounts with CDP in respect of Units, (ii) distributing to CDP account holders and Depository Agents any applicable payments or cash distributions in respect of Units, and (iii) providing the list of its Depository Agents and holders of Units who have their own direct securities accounts with CDP, if so requested by the Sponsor or the Trustee.

The Trustee arranges for the annual report of the Trust to be mailed to all holders of Units, including the holders of Units in Singapore, no later than the 60th day after the end of the Trust's fiscal year. The most recent semi-annual report of the Trust may be found on the website <https://www.spdrs.com/product/fund.seam?ticker=DIA>.

The Sponsor or the Trustee will ensure that in the event that it is necessary to collect and collate any consents or votes of, or distribute notices, statements, reports, prospectuses, consent instructions, consent forms or other written communications to the holders of Units in Singapore, the relevant materials will be mailed to the holders of Units in Singapore.

8. Declaration

It is hereby declared that no Units shall be created or issued pursuant to this Prospectus later than 12 months, or such other period as may be prescribed by the law for the time being in force, after the date of this Prospectus.

9. Allotment of Units

A Distribution Agreement was entered into as of November 1, 2011, between (1) the Sponsor, (2) the Trust and (3) ALPS Distributors, Inc. (ALPS), the US Distributor, pursuant to which the Trust and the Sponsor retained ALPS to:

- (i) act as the exclusive distributor for the creation and distribution of Creation Units;
- (ii) hold itself available to receive and process orders for Creation Units; and
- (iii) enter into arrangements with dealers.

It is the duty of the Trust and the Sponsor to create the Creation Units and to request DTC to record on its books the ownership of such Units in such amounts as ALPS has requested, as promptly as practicable after receipt by the Trustee of the requisite portfolio of securities and any applicable cash component from the creator of the Creation Units or other entities having a Participant Agreement with the Trustee. Participant Agreements must be entered into between the Trustee and all other persons who are creating Creation Units.

10. Borrowing Powers

There are no borrowing powers conveyed in the Trust Agreement.

11. Sponsor and Trustee

Sponsor

PDR Services LLC (PDR) was originally organized as a corporation under Delaware US law, and was subsequently converted into a limited liability company in Delaware on April 6, 1998. On October 1, 2008, NYSE Euronext acquired the American Stock Exchange LLC (Amex) and all of its subsidiaries, including PDR, which is the Sponsor of the Trust. PDR was formed to act as sponsor of Amex 's exchange traded funds and other unit investment trusts. PDR will remain the Sponsor of the Trust until it is removed, it is replaced by a successor, it resigns or the Trust Agreement is terminated. Currently, the Sponsor is not permitted to receive remuneration for the services it renders as Sponsor.

On November 13, 2013, IntercontinentalExchange Group, Inc. (ICE) announced the completion of its acquisition of the NYSE Euronext (the parent company of the Sponsor). Upon the closing of the acquisition, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. and the NYSE Euronext became wholly owned subsidiaries of ICE. As the parent company, ICE will be the publicly-traded entity, trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ICE .

Trustee

State Street Bank and Trust Company is a bank and trust company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, US, which traces its beginnings to the founding of the Union Bank. The Trustee's current charter was authorized by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, and its present name was adopted in 1960. The Trustee is subject to applicable US federal and state banking laws and to supervision and examination by the US Federal Reserve as well as by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the regulatory authorities of those states and countries in which a branch of the Trustee is located. The Trustee is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a financial holding company.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee, *inter alia*, acts as custodian to the Trust. In this regard, the assets of the Trust shall be held by, or to the order of the Trustee on behalf of and for the exclusive interest of the holders of the Units. The Trust Agreement does not allow the Trustee to delegate the safekeeping of the assets of the Trust to another custodian. The Trustee must ensure, *inter alia*, that adjustments to the Trust's Portfolio are carried out in accordance with the law and the Trust Agreement.

The Trustee will remain the Trustee of the Trust until it is removed, it resigns or the Trust Agreement is terminated. The remuneration received by the Trustee in its capacity as Trustee of the Trust is described in the US Prospectus and reflected in the financial statements contained therein. Absent gross negligence, bad faith, wilful misconduct or wilful malfeasance on its part or reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall be indemnified from the Trust and held harmless against any loss, liability or expense incurred arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the Trust and any action taken in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement.

12. Exercise of Voting Rights on Underlying Securities

The Trustee (rather than the beneficial owners of Units) has the right to vote all of the voting stocks in the Trust, as Trustee. It has the exclusive right to vote the voting stocks of each issuer in the same proportionate relationship as all other shares of each such issuer are voted (known as mirror voting) to the extent permissible and, if not permitted, shall abstain from voting. Historically, the Trustee has determined that it is not feasible to accurately or timely mirror vote. Accordingly, the Trustee has not performed mirror voting. The Trustee is exploring the use of third party services or technology to assist with mirror voting and, if feasible, may determine to mirror vote in the future. The Trustee shall not be liable to any person for any action or failure to take any action with respect to such voting matters. There are no restrictions on the Trustee's right to vote securities or Units when such securities or Units are owned by the Trustee in its individual capacity.

13. *Adjustments to Securities Held by the Trust*

The Trust's Portfolio Securities are not managed and the Trustee adjusts such securities from time to time to maintain the correspondence between the composition and weightings of the Portfolio Securities and the Index Securities.

14. *Use of Financial Derivatives*

The Trustee may not use or invest in financial derivatives on behalf of the Trust.

15. *Securities Lending and Repurchase Transactions*

The Trustee may not engage in any securities lending transactions or repurchase transactions on behalf of the Trust.

16. *Distributions to Beneficial Owners*

The Trustee receives all dividends and other cash distributed with respect to the underlying securities in the Trust (including monies realized by the Trustee from the sale of securities, options, warrants or other similar rights received on such securities), and distributes them (less fees, expenses and any applicable taxes) through DTC and the DTC Participants to the beneficial owners of the Units. A description of the distribution process is contained on pages 11 and 58 to 60 of the US Prospectus. These distribution arrangements will be the same for holders of Units in Singapore, who will receive their entitlements through CDP. Cash dividends distributed to investors in Singapore will be net of expenses incurred by CDP. Where such expenses equal or exceed the amount of the dividend, investors will not receive any dividend.

17. *Consents*

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as the auditor of the Trust, has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this Prospectus with the inclusion herein of, and reference to, as the case may be, (i) its name and (ii) its report, in the form and context in which it is referred to in this Prospectus. The report referred to in this Prospectus was not prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the purpose of inclusion in this Prospectus.

Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP (as legal advisers to the Sponsor as to US law) has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the inclusion in this Prospectus or references to its name in the form and context which it appears in this Prospectus.

18. *Important Tax Information*

A. *CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS*

The following is a description of certain US federal income tax consequences of the beneficial ownership of Units by a person that is, for US federal income tax purposes, a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign trust or a

foreign estate (a Non-US Holder). The discussion below does not apply to a Non-US Holder who is a nonresident alien individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more during any taxable year. Such Non-US Holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Trust. The discussion below provides general tax information relating to a Non-US Holder's investment in Units, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the US federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular Non-US Holder's decision to invest in Units. This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of a Non-US Holder's particular circumstances or tax consequences applicable to Non-US Holders subject to special rules, such as a nonresident alien individual who is a former citizen or resident of the United States; an expatriated entity; a controlled foreign corporation; or a passive foreign investment company.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for US federal income tax purposes holds Units, the US federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding Units and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular US federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the Units.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions, and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

Prospective purchasers of Units are urged to consult their tax advisors with regard to the application of the US federal income and estate tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

The US federal income taxation of a Non-US Holder depends on whether the income that the Non-US Holder derives from the Trust is effectively connected with a trade or business that the Non-US Holder conducts in the United States (and if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a US permanent establishment maintained by the Non-US Holder). If the income that a Non-US Holder derives from the Trust is not effectively connected with a US trade or business conducted by such Non-US Holder, distributions of investment company taxable income (as described in the US Prospectus) to such Non-US Holder will generally be subject to US federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or lower rate under an applicable tax treaty). There is currently no income tax treaty between the US and Singapore. Provided that certain requirements are satisfied, this withholding tax will not be imposed on dividends paid by the Trust in its taxable years beginning before January 1, 2014, to the extent that the underlying income out of which the dividends are paid consists of US-source interest income or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to US withholding tax if received directly by the Non-US Holder (interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends, respectively). The Trust's current

taxable year began on November 1, 2013. It is unclear whether any legislation will be enacted that would extend this exemption from withholding to the Trust's taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

A Non-US Holder whose income from the Trust is not effectively connected with a US trade or business (or, if an applicable tax treaty so provides, does not maintain a permanent establishment in the United States) will generally be exempt from US federal income tax on capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by the Trust that are designated as undistributed capital gains, as described in the US Prospectus. In addition, such a Non-US Holder will generally be exempt from US federal income tax on any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Units.

If the income from the Trust is effectively connected with a US trade or business carried on by a Non-US Holder (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a US permanent establishment maintained by the Non-US Holder), any distributions of investment company taxable income, any capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by the Trust that are designated as undistributed capital gains and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Units will be subject to US federal income tax on a net income basis at the rates applicable to holders of Units who are US persons for US federal income tax purposes. For more information, see Federal Income Taxes - Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders in the US Prospectus. A Non-US Holder that is a corporation may also be subject to the US branch profits tax.

Information returns will be filed with the US Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) in connection with certain payments on the Units and may be filed in connection with payments of the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of Units. A Non-US Holder may be subject to backup withholding on distributions or on the proceeds from a redemption or other disposition of Units if such Non-US Holder does not certify its non-US status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establish an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against the Non-US Holder's US federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle the Non-US Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

In order to qualify for the exemption from US withholding on interest-related dividends, to qualify for the exemption from US backup withholding and to qualify for a reduced rate of US withholding tax on Trust distributions pursuant to an income tax treaty, a Non-US Holder must generally deliver to the withholding agent a properly executed IRS form (generally, Form W-8BEN). In order to claim a refund of any Trust-level taxes imposed on undistributed net capital gain, any withholding taxes or any backup withholding, a Non-US Holder must obtain a US taxpayer identification number and file a US federal income tax return, even if the Non-US Holder would not otherwise be required to obtain a US taxpayer identification number or file a US income tax return.

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (FATCA) generally impose withholding at a rate of 30% on payments to certain foreign entities (including financial intermediaries) of dividends on, and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, US common stock unless the foreign entity provides the withholding agent with certifications and other information (which may include information relating to ownership by US persons of interests in, or accounts with, the entity). Withholding taxes under FATCA will be imposed on dividends beginning on July 1, 2014, and on gross proceeds from dispositions beginning on January 1, 2017. Non-US Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in Units.

B. CERTAIN SINGAPORE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general description of material Singapore income tax, stamp duty and estate duty consequences of the ownership and disposal of Units. The summary discussion below is not intended to be, and does not purport to be, a comprehensive analysis of all the tax consequences relating to ownership and disposal of Units by a person who, for purposes of taxation in Singapore, is regarded as a Singapore resident taxpayer or otherwise. Prospective investors of Units should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations. This description, which is not intended to and does not constitute legal or tax advice, is based on laws, regulations and interpretations now in effect and available as of the date of this Prospectus. The laws, regulations and interpretations, however, may change at any time, and any change could be retroactive to the date of ownership of the Units. These laws and regulations are also subject to various interpretations and the relevant tax authorities or the courts could later disagree with the explanations or conclusions set out below.

General

Subject to certain exceptions, Singapore tax resident and non-resident companies are subject to Singapore income tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore and on foreign income received or deemed received in Singapore.

Foreign-sourced income in the form of branch profits, dividends and service income received or deemed received in Singapore by a resident corporate taxpayer is, however, tax-exempt (subject to certain conditions) if:

- (a) the income is subject to tax of a similar character to income tax under the law of the territory from which the income is received;
- (b) at the time the income is received in Singapore, the highest rate of tax of a similar character to income tax under the law of the territory from which the income is received on any gains or profits from any trade or business carried on by any company in that territory at that time is not less than 15%; and

(c) the Comptroller of Income Tax is satisfied that the tax exemption would be beneficial to the person resident in Singapore.

The above exemption has been extended to include branch profits, dividends and service income which is exempted from tax of a similar character to income tax as a result of tax incentive granted by a foreign jurisdiction for carrying out substantive activities in that foreign jurisdiction. Tax exemption will also be granted on all foreign-sourced income accrued on or before January 21, 2009 to a resident company and which is received or deemed received in Singapore from January 22, 2009 to January 21, 2010 (both dates inclusive). For the purpose of the tax exemption on foreign-sourced income remitted to Singapore during the said period, the conditions specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above will be temporarily lifted.

Resident and non-resident individuals are generally taxed on income arising in or derived from Singapore.

All foreign-sourced personal income received or deemed received in Singapore on or after January 1, 2004 by a Singapore tax resident individual (except where such income is received through a partnership in Singapore) will be exempt from tax in Singapore. Certain investment income derived from Singapore sources by individuals on or after January 1, 2004 will also be exempt from tax.

A company is regarded as a tax resident in Singapore if the control and management of its business is exercised in Singapore (for example, if the board of directors meets and makes policy-level decisions in Singapore). An individual is regarded as a tax resident in Singapore for income tax purposes if, in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment, he is physically present in Singapore or exercised an employment in Singapore (other than as a director of a company) for 183 days or more, or if he is a Singaporean or Singapore permanent resident if he has established his permanent home in Singapore.

Tax rates

The corporate tax rate is 17% from the Year of Assessment 2010 (*i.e.*, financial year ending in 2009). With effect from the Year of Assessment 2008, three-quarters of the first SGD10,000 of a company's chargeable income, and one-half of the next SGD290,000 of a company's chargeable income is exempt from corporate tax. The remaining chargeable income (after the partial tax exemption) will be taxed at the applicable corporate tax rate. The above tax exemption does not apply to normal Singapore franked dividends received by companies.

Effective from the Year of Assessment 2005, a qualifying newly incorporated Singapore company that is a tax resident in Singapore will be eligible for full tax exemption on the first SGD100,000 of its normal chargeable income (other than Singapore taxable dividends) for each of the company's first three consecutive Years of Assessment. With effect from the Year of Assessment 2008, a further 50% tax exemption is given on the next SGD200,000 of a qualifying company's normal

chargeable income (excluding Singapore taxable dividends) for each of the first three consecutive Years of Assessment. The remaining chargeable income (after the tax exemption as described) will be taxed at the applicable corporate tax rate. The qualifying conditions (relating to shareholders) for the tax exemption for new start-up companies has been revised with effect from the Year of Assessment 2009.

Singapore tax resident individuals are subject to tax based on a progressive scale. Since the Year of Assessment 2007 (*i.e.*, calendar year 2006), the top marginal rate is 20%.

Income received by non-Singapore resident individuals will generally be taxed at 20% (subject to certain exemptions).

All tax residents in Singapore will be affected by tax rebates and exemptions granted by the Singapore government from time to time in line with its current financial and fiscal policies.

Ordinary Income Dividends

Dividends paid by the Trust on Units received by a Singapore resident individual in Singapore will generally be exempt from tax in Singapore (except where such income is received through a partnership).

Dividends on Units received by a Singapore resident company in Singapore will be liable to tax in Singapore at the corporate income tax rate, unless an exemption or concessionary rates are applicable to them.

Gains on Disposal of the Units

Singapore does not impose tax on capital gains. However, gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation will be subject to Singapore income tax. Any profits from the disposal of Units are not taxable in Singapore unless the seller is regarded as having derived gains of an income nature, in which case, such profits would be taxable. In addition, holders of the Units who are adopting Financial Reporting Standards 39 (FRS 39) for Singapore income tax purposes may be required to recognise gains or losses, irrespective of disposal, in accordance with FRS 39. Please see the section below on Adoption of FRS 39 treatment for Singapore income tax purposes .

Adoption of FRS 39 treatment for Singapore income tax purposes

On December 30, 2005, the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore issued a circular entitled Income Tax Implications arising from the adoption of FRS 39-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as revised subsequently) (the FRS 39 Circular).

The Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2007 that contains legislative amendments to give effect to the FRS 39 Circular was gazetted on February 13, 2007. The relevant provisions shall be deemed to have come into operation on January 1, 2005 and

generally apply, subject to certain opt-out provisions, to taxpayers who are required to comply with FRS 39 for financial reporting purposes.

Holders of the Units who may be subject to the tax treatment under the FRS 39 Circular should consult their own accounting and tax advisors regarding the Singapore income tax consequences.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is not applicable to electronic transfers of the Units through the CDP system.

Estate Duty

The Singapore government announced on February 15, 2008 that estate duty would be abolished for deaths occurring on and after February 15, 2008.

19. *Queries and Complaints*

Investors may contact ALPS at the following toll free number to seek any clarification regarding the Trust: +1-866-732-8673.

20. *Additional Information on the DJIA*

Further information on the DJIA is available online at <http://www.djaverages.com>.

SPDR® DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM ETF Trust

(DIA or the Trust)

(A Unit Investment Trust)

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for SPDR® DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGESM ETF Trust: NYSE Arca, Inc. under the symbol DIA

Prospectus Dated February 20, 2014

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. Securities of the Trust (Units) are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other agency of the U.S. Government, nor are such Units deposits or obligations of any bank. Such Units of the Trust involve investment risks, including the loss of principal.

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SPDR DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE ETF TRUST

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SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Trust seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the DJIA).

Fees and Expenses of the Trust

This table estimates the fees and expenses that the Trust pays on an annual basis, which you therefore pay indirectly when you buy and hold Units. It does not reflect brokerage commissions that you may pay for purchases and sales of Units on the secondary markets.

Unitholder Fees: None
 (fees paid directly from your investment)
Estimated Annual Trust Ordinary Operating Expenses:

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Current Estimated Annual Trust Ordinary Operating Expenses	As a % of Trust Average Net Assets
Trustee's Fee	0.06%
S&P License Fee	0.04%
Marketing	0.06%
Other Operating Expenses	0.01%
<i>Expenses</i>	<i>0.17%</i>

Future expense accruals will depend primarily on the level of the Trust's net assets and the level of expenses.

Growth of \$10,000 Investment Since Inception⁽¹⁾

(1) Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Trust will perform in the future.

The Trust's Investments and Portfolio Turnover

The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by holding a portfolio of the common stocks that are included in the DJIA (the Portfolio), with the weight of each stock in the Portfolio substantially corresponding to the weight of such stock in the DJIA.

In this prospectus, the term Portfolio Securities refers to the common stocks that are actually held by the Trust and make up the Trust's Portfolio, while the term Index Securities refers to the common stocks that are included in the DJIA, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (S&P). At any time, the Portfolio will consist of as many of the Index Securities as is practicable. To maintain the correspondence between the composition and weightings of Portfolio Securities and Index Securities, State Street Bank and Trust Company, the trustee of the Trust (the Trustee), adjusts the Portfolio from time to time to conform to periodic changes made by S&P to the identity and/or relative weightings of Index Securities in the DJIA. The Trustee generally makes these adjustments to the Portfolio within three (3) Business Days (as defined below in Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units - Purchase (Creation)) before or after the day on which changes in the DJIA are scheduled to take effect.

The Trust may pay transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or turns over its Portfolio). Such transaction costs may be higher if there are significant rebalancings of Index Securities in the Index, which may also result in higher taxes when Units are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in estimated annual Trust ordinary operating expenses, affect the Trust's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Trust's portfolio turnover rate was 18.00% of the average value of its portfolio. The Trust's portfolio turnover rate does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions of Units. Portfolio turnover will be a function of changes to the DJIA as well as requirements of the Trust Agreement (as defined below in Organization of the Trust).

Although the Trust may fail to own certain Index Securities at any particular time, the Trust generally will be substantially invested in Index Securities, which should result in a close correspondence between the performance of the DJIA and the performance of the Trust. See The DJIA below for more information regarding the DJIA. The Trust does not hold or trade futures or swaps and is not a commodity pool.

Dividends

Payments of dividends are made monthly, on the Monday preceding the third (3rd) Friday of the next calendar month. See Dividends and Distributions and Additional Information Regarding Dividends and Distributions.

Redemption of Units

Only certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) are permitted to purchase or redeem Units directly with the Trust, and they may do so only in large blocks of 50,000 Units known as Creation Units. See Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units Redemption and Trust Agreement for more information regarding the rights of Beneficial Owners (as defined in Book-Entry-Only System).

Voting Rights; Book-Entry-Only-System

Beneficial Owners shall not have the right to vote concerning the Trust, except with respect to termination and as otherwise expressly set forth in the Trust Agreement. See Trust Agreement. Units are represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company (DTC) and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. See Book-Entry-Only System.

Amendments to the Trust Agreement

The Trust Agreement (as defined below in Organization of the Trust) may be amended from time to time by the Trustee and PDR Services, LLC (the Sponsor) without the consent of any Beneficial Owners under certain circumstances described herein. The Trust Agreement may also be amended by the Sponsor and the Trustee with the consent of the Beneficial Owners to modify the rights of Beneficial Owners under certain circumstances. Promptly after the execution of an amendment to the Trust Agreement, the Trustee arranges for written notice to be provided to Beneficial Owners. See Trust Agreement Amendments to the Trust Agreement.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Trust

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Trust, and you could lose money on an investment in the Trust. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors described below, as well as the additional risk factors under Additional Risk Information and the other information included in this prospectus, before deciding to invest in Units.

Passive Strategy/Index Risk. The Trust is not actively managed. Rather, the Trust attempts to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Trust will hold constituent securities of the DJIA regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Trust's return to be lower than if the Trust employed an active strategy.

Index Tracking Risk. While the Trust is intended to track the performance of the DJIA as closely as possible (*i.e.*, to achieve a high degree of correlation with the DJIA), the Trust's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the DJIA due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the Portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the Trust may not always fully replicate the performance of the DJIA due to the unavailability of certain Index Securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (*e.g.*, if trading in a security has been halted). In addition, the Trust's portfolio may deviate from the DJIA to the extent required to ensure continued qualification as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Trust involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of equity securities, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices.

An investment in the Trust is subject to the risks of any investment in a portfolio of large-capitalization common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of such investment. The value of Portfolio Securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of Portfolio Securities, the value of common stocks generally and other factors. The identity and weighting of Index Securities and the Portfolio Securities change from time to time.

The financial condition of issuers of Portfolio Securities may become impaired or the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate, either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the Portfolio and thus in the value of Units. Since the Trust is not actively managed, the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not result in its elimination from the Portfolio unless such issuer is removed from the DJIA. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Holders of common stocks of any given issuer incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because the rights of common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, generally are subordinate to the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks issued by, such issuer. Further, unlike debt securities that typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity, or preferred stocks that typically have a liquidation preference and may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding. The value of the Portfolio will fluctuate over the entire life of the Trust.

The Trust may have significant investments in one or more specific industries or sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

There can be no assurance that the issuers of Portfolio Securities will pay dividends. Distributions generally depend upon the declaration of dividends by the issuers of Portfolio Securities and the declaration of such dividends generally depends upon various factors, including the financial condition of the issuers and general economic conditions.

Trust Performance

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Trust by showing changes in the Trust's performance based on net assets from year to year and by showing how the Trust's average annual return for certain time periods compares with the average annual return of the DJIA. The Trust's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Trust will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <http://www.spdrs.com>.

Annual Total Return (years ended 12/31)

Highest Quarterly Return: 15.71% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009

Lowest Quarterly Return: -18.39% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ending December 31, 2013)*

The after-tax returns presented in the table are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Units through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or

* Total returns assume that dividends and capital gain distributions have been reinvested in the Trust at the NAV.

individual retirement accounts. The returns after taxes can exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit for a holder of Units from realizing a capital loss on a sale of Trust Units.

	Past One Year	Past Five Years	Past Ten Years
Trust			
Return Before Taxes	29.38%	16.50%	7.25%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	28.69%	16.00%	6.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale or Redemption of Creation Units	17.11%	13.39%	5.85%
Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	29.65%	16.74%	7.44%

PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION

Individual Units of the Trust may be purchased and sold on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the Exchange), under the market symbol DIA, through your broker-dealer at market prices. Units trade at market prices that may be greater than the net asset value per Unit (NAV) (premium) or less than NAV (discount). Units are also listed and traded on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (stock code D07) and Euronext Amsterdam (ticker symbol DIA). In the future, Units may be listed and traded on other non-U.S. exchanges. Units may be purchased on other trading markets or venues in addition to the Exchange, the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and Euronext Amsterdam. Euronext Amsterdam is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Euronext Holdings LLC.

Only certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) are permitted to purchase or redeem Units directly with the Trust, and they may do so only in large blocks of 50,000 Units known as Creation Units. Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication of the securities included in the DJIA.

TAX INFORMATION

The Trust will make distributions that are expected to be taxable currently to you as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. See Federal Income Taxes, below, for more information.

THE DJIA

The DJIA was first published in 1896. Initially composed of 12 companies, the DJIA has evolved into the most recognizable stock indicator in the world, and the only index composed of companies that have sustained earnings performance over a

significant period of time. In its second century, the DJIA is the oldest continuous barometer of the U.S. stock market, and the most widely quoted indicator of U.S. stock market activity.

The companies represented by the 30 stocks now comprising the DJIA are all leaders in their respective industries, and their stocks are widely held by individuals and institutional investors.

S&P is not responsible for and shall not participate in the creation or sale of Units or in the determination of the timing, pricing, or quantities and proportions of purchases or sales of Index Securities or Portfolio Securities by the Trust. The information in this prospectus concerning S&P and the DJIA has been obtained from sources that the Sponsor believes to be reliable, but the Sponsor takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information.

The following table shows the actual performance of the DJIA for the years 1896 through 2013. The results shown should not be considered representative of the income yield or capital gain or loss that may be generated by the DJIA in the future. THE RESULTS SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TRUST.

Year Ended	DJIA Close	Point Change	Year % Change	Divs	% Yield
2013	16576.66	3472.52	26.50%	360.10	2.23%
2012	13104.14	886.58	7.26	349.98	2.72
2011	12217.56	640.05	5.53	318.70	2.71
2010	11577.51	1149.46	11.02	286.88	2.54
2009	10428.05	1651.66	18.82	277.38	2.63
2008	8776.39	4488.42	33.84	316.40	3.61
2007	13264.82	801.67	6.43	298.97	2.35
2006	12463.15	1745.65	16.29	267.75	2.24
2005	10717.50	65.51	.61	246.85	2.30
2004	10783.01	329.09	3.15	239.27	2.22
2003	10453.92	2112.29	25.32	209.42	2.00
2002	8341.63	1679.87	16.76	189.68	2.27
2001	10021.50	765.35	7.10	181.07	1.81
2000	10786.85	710.27	6.18	172.08	1.60
1999	11497.12	2315.69	25.20	168.52	1.47
1998	9181.43	1273.18	16.10	151.13	1.65
1997	7908.25	1459.98	22.60	136.10	1.72
1996	6448.27	1331.20	26.00	131.14	2.03
1995	5117.12	1282.70	33.50	116.56	2.28
1994	3834.44	80.30	2.10	105.66	2.76
1993	3754.09	453.00	13.70	99.66	2.65
1992	3301.11	132.30	4.20	100.72	3.05
1991	3168.83	535.20	20.30	95.18	3.00

Year Ended	DJIA Close	Point Change	Year % Change	Divs	% Yield
1990	2633.66	119.50	4.30	103.70	3.94
1989	2753.20	584.60	27.00	103.00	3.74
1988	2168.57	229.70	11.80	79.53	3.67
1987	1938.83	42.90	2.30	71.20	3.67
1986	1895.95	349.30	22.60	67.04	3.54
1985	1546.67	335.10	27.70	62.03	4.01
1984	1211.57	47.10	3.70	60.63	5.00
1983	1258.64	212.10	20.30	56.33	4.48
1982	1046.54	171.50	19.60	54.14	5.17
1981	875.00	89.00	9.20	56.22	6.43
1980	963.99	125.30	14.90	54.36	5.64
1979	838.74	33.70	4.20	50.98	6.08
1978	805.01	26.20	3.10	48.52	6.03
1977	831.17	173.50	17.30	45.84	5.52
1976	1004.65	152.20	17.90	41.40	4.12
1975	852.41	236.20	38.30	37.46	4.39
1974	616.24	234.60	27.60	37.72	6.12
1973	850.86	169.20	16.60	35.33	4.15
1972	1020.02	129.80	14.60	32.27	3.16
1971	890.20	51.30	6.10	30.86	3.47
1970	838.92	38.60	4.80	31.53	3.76
1969	800.36	143.40	15.20	33.90	4.24
1968	943.75	38.60	4.30	31.34	3.32
1967	905.11	119.40	15.20	30.19	3.34
1966	785.69	183.60	18.90	31.89	4.06
1965	969.26	95.10	10.90	28.61	2.95
1964	874.13	111.20	14.60	31.24	3.57
1963	762.95	110.90	17.00	23.41	3.07
1962	652.10	79.00	10.80	23.30	3.57
1961	731.14	115.30	18.70	22.71	3.11
1960	615.89	63.50	9.30	21.36	3.47
1959	679.36	95.70	16.40	20.74	3.05
1958	583.65	148.00	34.00	20.00	3.43
1957	435.69	63.80	12.80	21.61	4.96
1956	499.47	11.10	2.30	22.99	4.60
1955	488.40	84.00	20.80	21.58	4.42
1954	404.39	123.50	44.00	17.47	4.32
1953	280.90	11.00	3.80	16.11	5.74
1952	291.90	22.70	8.40	15.43	5.29
1951	269.23	33.80	14.40	16.34	6.07
1950	235.41	35.30	17.60	16.13	6.85
1949	200.13	22.80	12.90	12.79	6.39
1948	177.30	3.90	2.10	11.50	6.49

Year Ended	DJIA Close	Point Change	Year % Change	Divs	% Yield
1947	181.16	4.00	2.20	9.21	5.08
1946	177.20	15.70	8.10	7.50	4.23
1945	192.91	40.60	26.60	6.69	3.47
1944	152.32	16.40	12.10	6.57	4.31
1943	135.89	16.50	13.80	6.30	4.64
1942	119.40	8.40	7.60	6.40	5.36
1941	110.96	20.20	15.40	7.59	6.84
1940	131.13	19.10	12.70	7.06	5.38
1939	150.24	4.50	2.90	6.11	4.07
1938	154.76	33.90	28.10	4.98	3.22
1937	120.85	59.10	32.80	8.78	7.27
1936	179.90	35.80	24.80	7.05	3.92
1935	144.13	40.10	38.50	4.55	3.16
1934	104.04	4.10	4.10	3.66	3.52
1933	99.90	40.00	66.70	3.40	3.40
1932	59.93	18.00	23.10	4.62	7.71
1931	77.90	86.70	52.70	8.40	10.78
1930	164.58	83.90	33.80	11.13	6.76
1929	248.48	51.50	17.20	12.75	5.13
1928	300.00	97.60	48.20	NA	NA
1927	202.40	45.20	28.80	NA	NA
1926	157.20	0.50	0.30	NA	NA
1925	156.66	36.20	30.00	NA	NA
1924	120.51	25.00	26.20	NA	NA
1923	95.52	3.20	3.30	NA	NA
1922	98.73	17.60	21.70	NA	NA
1921	81.10	9.10	12.70	NA	NA
1920	71.95	35.30	32.90	NA	NA
1919	107.23	25.00	30.50	NA	NA
1918	82.20	7.80	10.50	NA	NA
1917	74.38	20.60	21.70	NA	NA
1916	95.00	4.20	4.20	NA	NA
1915	99.15	44.60	81.70	NA	NA
1914	54.58	24.20	30.70	NA	NA
1913	78.78	9.10	10.30	NA	NA
1912	87.87	6.20	7.60	NA	NA
1911	81.68	0.30	0.40	NA	NA
1910	81.36	17.70	17.90	NA	NA
1909	99.05	12.90	15.00	NA	NA
1908	86.15	27.40	46.60	NA	NA
1907	58.75	35.60	37.70	NA	NA
1906	94.35	1.90	1.90	NA	NA
1905	96.20	26.60	38.20	NA	NA

Year Ended	DJIA Close	Point Change	Year % Change	Divs	% Yield
1904	69.61	20.50	41.70	NA	NA
1903	49.11	15.20	23.60	NA	NA
1902	64.29	0.30	0.40	NA	NA
1901	64.56	6.10	8.70	NA	NA
1900	70.71	4.60	7.00	NA	NA
1899	66.08	5.60	9.20	NA	NA
1898	60.52	11.10	22.50	NA	NA
1897	49.41	9.00	22.20	NA	NA
1896	40.45	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: S&P. Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

The DJIA is a price-weighted stock index, meaning that the component stocks of the DJIA are accorded relative importance based on their prices. In this regard, the DJIA is unlike many other stock indexes which weight their component stocks by market capitalization (price times shares outstanding). The DJIA is called an average because originally it was calculated by adding up the component stock prices and then dividing by the number of stocks. The method remains the same today, but the number of significant digits in the divisor (the number that is divided into the total of the stock prices) has been increased to eight significant digits to minimize distortions due to rounding and has been adjusted over time to insure continuity of the DJIA after component stock changes and corporate actions, as discussed below.

The DJIA divisor is adjusted due to corporate actions that change the price of any of its component shares. The most frequent reason for such an adjustment is a stock split. For example, suppose a company in the DJIA issues one new share for each share outstanding. After this two-for-one split, each share of stock is worth half what it was immediately before, other things being equal. But without an adjustment in the divisor, this split would produce a distortion in the DJIA. An adjustment must be made to compensate so that the average will remain unchanged. At S&P, this adjustment is handled by changing the divisor.* The formula used to calculate divisor adjustments is:

$$\text{New Divisor} = \frac{\text{Current Divisor} \times \text{Adjusted Sum of Prices}}{\text{Unadjusted Sum of Prices}}$$

The DJIA is maintained by the Averages Committee, which is composed of the managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, the head of Dow Jones Indexes research and the head of CME Group research. Additions or deletions of components may be made to achieve better representation of the broad market and of American industry.

* Currently, the divisor is adjusted after the close of business on the day prior to the occurrence of the split; the divisor is not adjusted for regular cash dividends.

In selecting components for the DJIA, the following criteria are used: (a) the company is not a utility or in the transportation business; (b) the company has a premier reputation in its field; (c) the company has a history of successful growth; and (d) there is wide interest among individual and institutional investors. Whenever one component is changed, the others are reviewed. For the sake of historical continuity, composition changes are made rarely.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends and Capital Gains

Holders of Units receive each calendar month an amount corresponding to the amount of any cash dividends declared on the Portfolio Securities during the applicable period, net of fees and expenses associated with operation of the Trust, and taxes, if applicable. Because of such fees and expenses, the dividend yield for Units is ordinarily less than that of the DJIA. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding tax consequences associated with Trust dividends, as well as those associated with Unit sales or redemptions.

Any capital gain income recognized by the Trust in any taxable year that is not distributed during the year ordinarily is distributed at least annually in January of the following taxable year. The Trust may make additional distributions shortly after the end of the year in order to satisfy certain distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Although all income distributions are currently made monthly, under certain limited circumstances the Trustee may vary the times at which distributions are made. Under limited certain circumstances, special dividend payments also may be made to holders of Units. See Additional Information Regarding Dividends and Distributions.

No Dividend Reinvestment Service

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers, at their own discretion, may offer a dividend reinvestment service under which additional Units are purchased in the secondary market at current market prices. Investors should consult their broker-dealer for further information regarding any dividend reinvestment program offered by such broker-dealer.

Distributions in cash that are reinvested in additional Units through a dividend reinvestment service, if offered by an investor's broker-dealer, will be taxable dividends to the same extent as if such dividends had been received in cash.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The following is a description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of Units. The discussion below provides general tax information relating to an investment in Units, but it does not purport to be a

comprehensive description of all the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to invest in Units. This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of the particular circumstances of a beneficial owner of Units, including alternative minimum tax consequences, Medicare contribution tax consequences and tax consequences applicable to beneficial owners subject to special rules, such as:

certain financial institutions;

regulated investment companies;

real estate investment trusts;

dealers or traders in securities that use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;

persons holding Units as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, wash sale, conversion transaction or integrated transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to the Units;

U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;

entities classified as partnerships or otherwise treated as pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

certain former U.S. citizens and residents and expatriated entities;

tax-exempt entities, including an individual retirement account or Roth IRA; or

insurance companies.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Units, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding Units and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the Units.

The following discussion applies only to an owner of Units that (i) is treated as the beneficial owner of such Units for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) holds such Units as capital assets and (iii) unless otherwise noted, is a U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or (iii) an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions, and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

Prospective purchasers of Units are urged to consult their tax advisors with regard to the application of the U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign taxing jurisdiction.

Taxation of the Trust

The Trust believes that it qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code (a RIC) for its taxable year ended October 31, 2013 and intends to qualify as a RIC in the current and future taxable years. Assuming that the Trust so qualifies and that it satisfies the distribution requirements described below, the Trust generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner to the holders of its Units (Unitholders).

To qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Trust must, among other things, satisfy both an income test and an asset diversification test for such taxable year. Specifically, (i) at least 90% of the Trust's gross income for such taxable year must consist of dividends; interest; payments with respect to certain securities loans; gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies; other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies; and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (such income, Qualifying RIC Income) and (ii) the Trust's holdings must be diversified so that, at the end of each quarter of such taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of the Trust's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, securities of other RICs, U.S. government securities and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Trust's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Trust's total assets is invested (x) in securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Trust controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. A qualified publicly traded partnership is generally defined as an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if (i) interests in such entity are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (ii) less than 90% of such entity's gross income for the relevant taxable year consists of Qualifying RIC Income. The Trust's share of income derived from a partnership other than a qualified publicly traded partnership will be treated as Qualifying RIC Income only to the extent that such income would have constituted Qualifying RIC Income if derived directly by the Trust.

In order to be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on its distributed income, the Trust must distribute to its Unitholders on a timely basis at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (determined prior to the deduction for dividends paid by the Trust) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income

for each taxable year. In general, a RIC's investment company taxable income for any taxable year is its taxable income, determined without regard to net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) and with certain other adjustments. Any taxable income, including any net capital gain, that the Trust does not distribute to its Unitholders in a timely manner will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates.

A RIC will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on certain amounts that it fails to distribute during each calendar year. In order to avoid this excise tax, a RIC must distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary taxable income for the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ended on October 31 of the calendar year and (iii) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years. For purposes of determining whether the Trust has met this distribution requirement, (i) certain ordinary gains and losses that would otherwise be taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31 will be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year and (ii) the Trust will be deemed to have distributed any income or gains on which it has paid U.S. federal income tax.

If the Trust failed to qualify as a RIC or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Trust would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on its taxable income, including its net capital gain, even if such income were distributed to its Unitholders, and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxable as dividend income. Such distributions generally would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate U.S. Holders and would constitute qualified dividend income for individual U.S. Holders. See *Federal Income Taxes Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders Distributions*. In addition, the Trust could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay taxes and make distributions (which could be subject to interest charges) before requalifying for taxation as a RIC. If the Trust fails to satisfy the income test or diversification test described above, however, it may be able to avoid losing its status as a RIC by timely curing such failure, paying a tax and/or providing notice of such failure to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the IRS).

In order to meet the distribution requirements necessary to be exempt from U.S. federal income and excise tax, the Trust may be required to make distributions in excess of the yield performance of the Portfolio Securities and may be required to sell securities in order to do so.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

Distributions. Distributions of the Trust's ordinary income and net short-term capital gains will, except as described below with respect to distributions of qualified dividend income, generally be taxable to U.S. Holders as ordinary income to the extent such distributions are paid out of the Trust's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Distributions (or deemed distributions, as described below), if any, of net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time the U.S. Holder has owned Units. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Trust's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital that will be applied against and reduce the U.S. Holder's basis in its Units. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the U.S. Holder's basis in its Units, the excess will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of the Units.

The ultimate tax characterization of the distributions that the Trust makes during any taxable year cannot be determined until after the end of the taxable year. As a result, it is possible that the Trust will make total distributions during a taxable year in an amount that exceeds its current and accumulated earnings and profits. Return-of-capital distributions may result, for example, if the Trust makes distributions of cash amounts deposited in connection with Portfolio Deposits (as defined below in Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units Purchase (Creation)). Return-of-capital distributions may be more likely to occur in periods during which the number of outstanding Units fluctuates significantly.

Distributions of qualified dividend income to an individual or other non-corporate U.S. Holder will be treated as qualified dividend income and will therefore be taxed at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that the U.S. Holder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its Units and that the Trust meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the underlying shares of stock. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends from domestic corporations and dividends from foreign corporations that meet certain specified criteria.

Dividends distributed by the Trust to a corporate U.S. Holder will qualify for the dividends-received deduction only to the extent that the dividends consist of distributions of dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction received by the Trust and the U.S. Holder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the underlying shares of stock. Dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally are dividends from domestic corporations.

The Trust intends to distribute its net capital gains at least annually. If, however, the Trust retains any net capital gains for reinvestment, it may elect to treat such net capital gains as having been distributed to the Unitholders. If the Trust makes such an election, each U.S. Holder will be required to report its share of such undistributed net capital gain as long-term capital gain and will be entitled to claim its share of the U.S. federal income taxes paid by the Trust on such undistributed net capital gain as a credit against its own U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and to claim a refund on a properly filed U.S. federal income tax return to the extent that the credit exceeds such tax liability. In addition, each U.S. Holder will be entitled to increase the adjusted tax basis of its Units by the difference between its share of such undistributed net capital gain and the related credit and/or refund. There can be no assurance that the Trust will make this election if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain for a taxable year.

Because the taxability of a distribution depends upon the Trust's current and accumulated earnings and profits, a distribution received shortly after an acquisition of Units may be taxable, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution represents a return of the U.S. Holder's initial investment. Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, dividends declared in October, November or December, payable to Unitholders of record on a specified date in one of those months, and paid during the following January, will be treated as having been distributed by the Trust and received by the Unitholders on December 31 of the year in which declared. Unitholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions.

Sales and Redemptions of Units. In general, upon the sale or other disposition of Units, a U.S. Holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the relevant Units. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the relevant Units was more than one year on the date of the sale or other disposition. Under current law, net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) recognized by non-corporate U.S. Holders is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax at lower rates than the rates applicable to ordinary income.

Losses recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of Units held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital losses to the extent of any distribution of long-term capital gain received (or deemed received, as discussed above) with respect to such Units. In addition, no loss will be allowed on a sale or other disposition of Units if the U.S. Holder acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, Units within 30 days before or after such sale or other disposition. In such a case, the basis of the Units acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

If a U.S. Holder receives an in-kind distribution in redemption of Units (which must constitute a Creation Unit, as discussed in *Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units - Redemption*), the U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the sum of the aggregate fair market value as of the redemption date of the stocks and cash received in the redemption and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the relevant Units. The U.S. Holder will generally have an initial tax basis in the distributed stocks equal to their respective fair market values on the redemption date. The IRS may assert that any resulting loss may not be recognized on the ground that there has been no material change in the U.S. Holder's economic position. The Trust will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes on an in-kind distribution in redemption of Creation Units.

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a U.S. Holder recognizes losses with respect to Units of \$2 million or more for an individual U.S. Holder or \$10 million or more for a corporate U.S. Holder, the U.S. Holder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many

cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not exempted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the U.S. Holder's treatment of the loss is proper. Certain states may have similar disclosure requirements.

Portfolio Deposits. Upon the transfer of a Portfolio Deposit (as defined below in Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units Purchase (Creation)) to the Trust, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize gain or loss with respect to each stock included in the Portfolio Deposit in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized with respect to such stock and the U.S. Holder's basis in the stock. The amount realized with respect to each stock included in a Portfolio Deposit is determined by allocating among all of the stocks included in the Portfolio Deposit an amount equal to the fair market value of the Creation Units received (determined as of the date of transfer of the Portfolio Deposit) plus the amount of any cash received from the Trust, reduced by the amount of any cash that the U.S. Holder pays to the Trust. This allocation is made among such stocks in accordance with their relative fair market values as of the date of transfer of the Portfolio Deposit. The IRS may assert that any loss resulting from the transfer of a Portfolio Deposit to the Trust may not be recognized on the ground that there has been no material change in the economic position of the U.S. Holder. The Trust will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the issuance of Creation Units in exchange for Portfolio Deposits.

Backup Withholding and Information Returns. Payments on the Units and proceeds from a sale or other disposition of Units will be subject to information reporting unless the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient. A U.S. Holder will be subject to backup withholding on all such amounts unless (i) the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient or (ii) the U.S. Holder provides its correct taxpayer identification number (generally, on IRS Form W-9) and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

A Non-U.S. Holder is a person that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of Units and is a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign trust or a foreign estate. The discussion below does not apply to a Non-U.S. Holder who is a nonresident alien individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more during any taxable year. Such Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Trust. The U.S. federal income taxation of a Non-U.S. Holder depends on whether the income that the Non-U.S. Holder derives from the Trust is effectively connected with a trade or business that the Non-U.S. Holder conducts in

the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder).

If the income that a Non-U.S. Holder derives from the Trust is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such Non-U.S. Holder (or, if an applicable tax treaty so provides, the Non-U.S. Holder does not maintain a permanent establishment in the United States), distributions of investment company taxable income to such Non-U.S. Holder will generally be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or lower rate under an applicable tax treaty). Provided that certain requirements are satisfied, this withholding tax will not be imposed on dividends paid by the Trust in its taxable years beginning before January 1, 2014 to the extent that the underlying income out of which the dividends are paid consists of U.S.-source interest income or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to U.S. withholding tax if received directly by the Non-U.S. Holder (interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends, respectively). The Trust's current taxable year began on November 1, 2013. It is unclear whether any legislation will be enacted that would extend this exemption from withholding to the Trust's taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

A Non-U.S. Holder whose income from the Trust is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (or, if an applicable tax treaty so provides, does not maintain a permanent establishment in the United States) will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by the Trust that are designated as undistributed capital gains. In addition, such a Non-U.S. Holder will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Units.

If the income from the Trust is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a Non-U.S. Holder (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder), any distributions of investment company taxable income, any capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by the Trust that are designated as undistributed capital gains and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Units will be subject to U.S. federal income tax, on a net income basis, at the rates applicable to U.S. Holders. A Non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation may also be subject to the U.S. branch profits tax.

Information returns will be filed with the IRS in connection with certain payments on the Units and may be filed in connection with payments of the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of Units. A Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding on distributions or on the proceeds from a redemption or other disposition of Units if such Non-U.S. Holder does not certify its non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establish an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

In order to qualify for the exemption from U.S. withholding on interest-related dividends, to qualify for an exemption from U.S. backup withholding and to qualify for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax on Trust distributions pursuant to an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must generally deliver to the withholding agent a properly executed IRS form (generally, Form W-8BEN). In order to claim a refund of any Trust-level taxes imposed on undistributed net capital gain, any withholding taxes or any backup withholding, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return, even if the Non-U.S. Holder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. income tax return.

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (FATCA) generally impose withholding at a rate of 30% on payments to certain foreign entities (including financial intermediaries) of dividends on, and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, U.S. common stock unless the foreign entity provides the withholding agent with certifications and other information (which may include information relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interests in, or accounts with, the entity). Withholding taxes under FATCA will be imposed on dividends beginning on July 1, 2014, and on gross proceeds from dispositions beginning on January 1, 2017. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in Units.

SPDR DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE ETF TRUST

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Trustee and Unitholders of SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust:

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investments, and the related statements of operations and of changes in net assets and the financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust at October 31, 2013, the results of its operations, the changes in its net assets, and the financial highlights for the periods indicated, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements and financial highlights (hereafter referred to as "financial statements") are the responsibility of the Trustee; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits, which included confirmation of securities at October 31, 2013 by correspondence with the custodian and the application of alternative auditing procedures where securities purchased had not been received, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

December 23, 2013

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust**Statement of Assets and Liabilities****October 31, 2013**

Assets	
Investments in securities, at value	\$ 11,363,457,598
Cash	15,109,665
Dividends receivable	11,396,679
Total Assets	11,389,963,942
Liabilities	
Income distribution payable	12,206,331
Payable for units of fractional undivided interest (Units) redeemed in-kind	880
Accrued Trustee expense	565,391
Accrued marketing expense	5,135,106
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,426,385
Total Liabilities	21,334,093
Net Assets	\$ 11,368,629,849
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital (Note 4)	13,171,499,951
Undistributed net investment income	15,884
Accumulated net realized loss on investments	(1,916,262,275)
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	113,376,289
Net Assets	\$ 11,368,629,849
Net asset value per Unit	\$ 155.11
Units outstanding, unlimited Units authorized, \$0.00 par value	73,292,867
Cost of investments	\$ 11,250,081,309

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust
Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended October 31, 2013	For the Year Ended October 31, 2012	For the Year Ended October 31, 2011
Investment Income			
Dividend income	\$ 297,471,842	\$ 308,340,757	\$ 245,115,563
Expenses			
Trustee expense	6,928,624	6,983,198	5,743,266
Marketing expense	6,925,953	6,848,079	5,660,417
DJIA license fee	4,717,302	4,665,386	3,873,611
Legal and audit services	481,315	811,001	219,322
Other expenses	480,187	383,313	593,467
Total Expenses	19,533,381	19,690,977	16,090,083
Net Investment Income	277,938,461	288,649,780	229,025,480
Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments			
Net realized gain on investment transactions	536,002,077	710,150,395	684,673,417
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	1,389,629,705	300,890,540	(84,349,814)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain on Investments	1,925,631,782	1,011,040,935	600,323,603
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting From Operations	\$ 2,203,570,243	\$ 1,299,690,715	\$ 829,349,083

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	For the Year Ended October 31, 2013	For the Year Ended October 31, 2012	For the Year Ended October 31, 2011
Increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations:			
Net investment income	\$ 277,938,461	\$ 288,649,780	\$ 229,025,480
Net realized gain (loss) on investment transactions	536,002,077	710,150,395	684,673,417
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investment transactions	1,389,629,705	300,890,540	(84,349,814)
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations:	2,203,570,243	1,299,690,715	829,349,083
Net equalization credits and charges	(4,218,198)	(2,139,967)	(718,146)
Distributions to Unitholders from net investment income	(274,075,501)	(286,360,368)	(251,674,959)
Increase (decrease) in net assets from Unit transactions:			
Proceeds from issuance of Units	21,443,691,450	15,600,705,314	21,998,536,680
Cost of Units redeemed	(22,313,393,725)	(17,385,862,538)	(19,554,185,652)
Net income equalization (Note 2)	4,218,198	2,139,967	718,146
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from issuance and redemption of Units	(865,484,077)	(1,783,017,257)	2,445,069,174
Net increase (decrease) in net assets during period	1,059,792,467	(771,826,877)	3,022,025,152
Net assets beginning of period	10,308,837,382	11,080,664,259	8,058,639,107
Net assets end of period*	\$ 11,368,629,849	\$ 10,308,837,382	\$ 11,080,664,259
Unit transactions:			
Units sold	148,650,000	123,250,000	185,350,000
Units redeemed	(154,250,000)	(137,250,000)	(164,900,000)
Net increase (decrease)	\$ (5,600,000)	\$ (14,000,000)	\$ 20,450,000
* Includes undistributed net investment income	\$ 15,884	\$ 2,452,924	\$ 163,512

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust
Financial Highlights**Selected data for a Unit outstanding throughout each year**

	For the Year Ended October 31, 2013	For the Year Ended October 31, 2012	For the Year Ended October 31, 2011	For the Year Ended October 31, 2010	For the Year Ended October 31, 2009
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 130.67	\$ 119.28	\$ 111.24	\$ 97.17	\$ 93.22
Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	3.49	3.22	2.88	2.64	2.76
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	24.48	11.41	8.37	14.14	4.01
Total from investment operations	27.97	14.63	11.25	16.78	6.77
Net equalization credits and charges ⁽¹⁾	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.08)	(0.14)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(3.48)	(3.22)	(3.20)	(2.63)	(2.68)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 155.11	\$ 130.67	\$ 119.28	\$ 111.24	\$ 97.17
Total return⁽²⁾	21.55%	12.31%	10.17%	17.36%	7.56%
Ratios and supplemental data					
Ratio to average net assets:					
Net investment income	2.41%	2.53%	2.43%	2.52%	3.21%
Total expenses	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.18%	0.17%
Total expenses excluding Trustee earnings credit	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.18%	0.17%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽³⁾	18.00%	5.52%	0.00%	0.12%	5.39%
Net assets, end of year (000 s)	\$ 11,368,630	\$ 10,308,837	\$ 11,080,664	\$ 8,058,639	\$ 7,388,963

(1) Per Unit numbers have been calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents per Unit data for the year.

(2) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of Units at net asset value per Unit on the first day and a sale at net asset value per Unit on the last day of each period reported. Distributions are assumed, for the purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at the net asset value per Unit on the respective payment dates of the Trust. Broker commission charges are not included in this calculation.

(3) Portfolio turnover rate does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions of Units.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

October 31, 2013

Note 1 Organization

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust (the Trust) is a unit investment trust created under the laws of the State of New York and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Trust was created to provide investors with the opportunity to purchase a security representing a proportionate undivided interest in a portfolio of securities consisting of substantially all of the component common stocks, in substantially the same weighting, which comprise the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the DJIA). Each unit of fractional undivided interest in the Trust is referred to as a Unit. The Trust commenced operations on January 14, 1998 upon the initial issuance of 500,000 Units (equivalent to ten Creation Units see Note 4) in exchange for a portfolio of securities assembled to reflect the intended portfolio composition of the Trust.

Under the Amended and Restated Standard Terms and Conditions of the Trust, as amended (the Trust Agreement), PDR Services, LLC, as sponsor of the Trust (the Sponsor), and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as trustee of the Trust (the Trustee), are indemnified against certain liabilities arising out of the performance of their duties to the Trust. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Trust enters into contracts that contain general indemnification clauses. The Trust's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Trust that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Trust expects the risk of material loss to be remote.

On November 13, 2013, IntercontinentalExchange Group, Inc. (ICE) announced the completion of its acquisition of the NYSE Euronext (the parent company of the Sponsor). Upon the closing of the acquisition, IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. and the NYSE Euronext became wholly owned subsidiaries of ICE. As the parent company, ICE will be the publicly-traded entity, trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ICE.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Trust in the preparation of its financial statements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statements are presented in United States dollars.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

October 31, 2013

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Security Valuation

The value of the Trust's portfolio securities is based on the market price of the securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. If a security's market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security, the security will be valued by another method that the Trustee believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures. The Trustee has established a Pricing and Investment Committee (the Committee) for the purpose of valuing securities for which market quotations are not readily available or do not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security. The Committee, subject to oversight by the Trustee, may use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be received on the sale of the security.

The Trust continues to follow the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements and the fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities. The guidance establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. The guidance establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical investments

Level 2 other significant observable inputs (including, but not limited to, quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 significant unobservable inputs (including the Trust's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

Investments that use Level 2 or Level 3 inputs may include, but are not limited to: (i) an unlisted security related to corporate actions; (ii) a restricted security (i.e., one that may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended); (iii) a security whose trading has been suspended or which has been de-listed from its primary trading exchange; (iv) a security that is thinly traded; (v) a security in default or bankruptcy proceedings for which there is no current market quotation; (vi) a security affected by currency controls or restrictions; and (vii) a

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

October 31, 2013

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

security affected by a significant event (i.e., an event that occurs after the close of the markets on which the security is traded, but before the time as of which the Trust's net assets are computed and that may materially affect the value of the Trust's investments). Examples of events that may be significant events are government actions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, acts of terrorism, and significant market fluctuations.

Fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Trust's NAV and the prices used by the DJIA, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Trust's performance and the performance of the DJIA. The inputs or methodology used for valuation are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those investments. The types of inputs used to value each security are identified in the Schedule of Investments, which also includes a breakdown of the Trust's investments by industry.

The Trust did not hold any investments valued using Level 2 or 3 inputs as of October 31, 2013 and did not have any transfers between levels for the year ended October 31, 2013.

Investment Risk

The Trust's investments are exposed to risks, such as market risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

An investment in the Trust involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of equity securities, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The value of a Unit will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the DJIA. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. The Trust would not sell an equity security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security were removed from the DJIA.

Investment Transactions

Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses from the sale or disposition of securities are recorded on the identified cost basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

October 31, 2013

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Distributions to Unitholders

The Trust declares and distributes dividends from net investment income to its holders of Units (Unitholders) monthly. The Trust declares and distributes net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Equalization

The Trust follows the accounting practice known as Equalization by which a portion of the proceeds from sales and costs of reacquiring the Trust's Units, equivalent on a per Unit basis to the amount of distributable net investment income on the date of the transaction, is credited or charged to undistributed net investment income. As a result, undistributed net investment income per Unit is unaffected by sales or reacquisitions of the Trust's Units.

U.S. Federal Income Tax and Certain Other Tax Matters

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Trust has qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (a RIC) and intends to continue to qualify as a RIC. As a RIC, the Trust will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax for any taxable year on income, including net capital gains, that it distributes to its Unitholders, provided that it distributes on a timely basis at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, its taxable income other than net capital gain) for such taxable year. In addition, provided that the Trust distributes during each calendar year substantially all of its ordinary income and capital gains, the Trust will not be subject to U.S. federal excise tax.

Accounting Standards Codification 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740) established financial accounting and disclosure requirements for recognition and measurement of tax positions taken, and whether those tax positions are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. The Trust has not recognized any liabilities relating to tax positions considered to be uncertain tax positions, for the current year or prior years. The Trust may be subject to potential examinations by certain taxing authorities for all open tax years (the current and prior years, as applicable). Any potential tax liability is also subject to ongoing interpretation of laws by taxing authorities. The tax treatment of the Trust's investments may change over time based on factors including, but not limited to new tax laws, regulations, and interpretations thereof.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust**Notes to Financial Statements (continued)****October 31, 2013****Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

At October 31, 2013, the Trust had the following capital loss carryforwards that may be utilized to offset any net realized gains, expiring October 31 of the year indicated:

2014	\$ 52,316
2016	506,750,845
2017	779,537,215
2018	4,715,695
2019	3,393,588
Non-Expiring Short Term	32,827,331
Non-Expiring Long Term	588,985,285

During the tax year ended October 31, 2013, the Trust utilized capital loss carryforwards of \$0 and had \$0 of capital loss carryforwards expire.

During the year ended October 31, 2013, the Trust reclassified \$1,156,267,421 of non-taxable security gains realized from the in-kind redemption of Creation Units (Note 4) as an increase to paid in capital in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. At October 31, 2013, the cost of investments for U.S. federal income tax purposes was \$11,250,081,309. Accordingly, gross unrealized appreciation was \$578,715,027 and gross unrealized depreciation was \$465,338,738, resulting in net unrealized appreciation of \$113,376,289.

The tax character of distributions paid during the years ended October 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

Distributions paid from:	2013	2012	2011
Ordinary Income	\$ 274,075,501	\$ 286,360,368	\$ 251,674,959

As of October 31, 2013, the components of distributable earnings (excluding unrealized appreciation/depreciation) were undistributed ordinary income of \$12,222,215, undistributed long-term capital gain of \$0 and unrealized appreciation of \$113,376,289.

Note 3 Transactions with the Trustee and Sponsor

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee maintains the Trust's accounting records, acts as custodian and transfer agent to the Trust, and provides administrative services, including the filing of certain regulatory reports. The Trustee is also responsible for determining the composition of the portfolio of securities

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust**Notes to Financial Statements (continued)****October 31, 2013****Note 3 Transactions with the Trustee and Sponsor (continued)**

which must be delivered and/or received in exchange for the issuance and/or redemption of Creation Units of the Trust, and for adjusting the composition of the Trust's portfolio from time to time to conform to changes in the composition and/or weighting structure of the DJIA. For these services, the Trustee received a fee at the following annual rates for the year ended October 31, 2013:

Net asset value of the Trust	Fee as a percentage of net asset value of the Trust
\$0 - \$499,999,999	0.10% per annum plus or minus the Adjustment Amount
\$500,000,000 - \$2,499,999,999	0.08% per annum plus or minus the Adjustment Amount
\$2,500,000,000 - and above	0.06% per annum plus or minus the Adjustment Amount

The Adjustment Amount is the sum of (a) the excess or deficiency of transaction fees received by the Trustee, less the expenses incurred in processing orders for creation and redemption of Units and (b) the amounts earned by the Trustee with respect to the cash held by the Trustee for the benefit of the Trust. During the year ended October 31, 2013, the Adjustment Amount reduced the Trustee's fee by \$598,016. The Adjustment Amount included an excess of net transaction fees from processing orders of \$578,940 and a Trustee earnings credit of \$19,076.

The Sponsor, agreed to reimburse the Trust for, or assume, the ordinary operating expenses of the Trust which exceeded 18/100 of 1% per annum of the daily NAV of the Trust. There were no such reimbursements by the Sponsor for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2013, October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011.

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (S&P) and State Street Global Markets, LLC (SSGM or the Marketing Agent) have entered into a License Agreement. The License Agreement grants SSGM, an affiliate of the Trustee, a license to use the DJIA and to use certain trade names and trademarks of S&P in connection with the Trust. The DJIA also serves as a basis for determining the composition of the Trust's portfolio. The Trustee (on behalf of the Trust), the Sponsor and NYSE Arca, Inc. (NYSE Arca) have each received a sublicense from SSGM for the use of the DJIA and certain trade names and trademarks in connection with their rights and duties with respect to the Trust. The License Agreement may be amended without the consent of any of the owners of Units. Currently, the License Agreement is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 2017, but its term may be extended without the consent of any of the owners of Units. Pursuant to such arrangements and in accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trust reimburses the Sponsor for payment of fees under the

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

October 31, 2013

Note 3 Transactions with the Trustee and Sponsor (continued)

License Agreement to S&P equal to 0.05% on the first \$1 billion of the then-rolling average asset balance, and 0.04% on any excess rolling average asset balance over and above \$1 billion. The minimum annual license fee for the Trust is \$1 million.

The Sponsor has entered into an agreement with the Marketing Agent pursuant to which the Marketing Agent has agreed to market and promote the Trust. The Marketing Agent is reimbursed by the Sponsor for the expenses it incurs for providing such services out of amounts that the Trust reimburses the Sponsor. Expenses incurred by the Marketing Agent include but are not limited to: printing and distribution of marketing materials describing the Trust, associated legal, consulting, advertising and marketing costs and other out-of-pocket expenses.

Note 4 Unitholder Transactions

Units are issued and redeemed by the Trust only in Creation Unit size aggregations of 50,000 Units. Such transactions are only permitted on an in-kind basis, with a separate cash payment that is equivalent to the undistributed net investment income per Unit (income equalization) and a balancing cash component to equate the transaction to the NAV per Unit of the Trust on the transaction date. There is a transaction fee payable to the Trustee in connection with each creation and redemption of Creation Units made through the clearing process (Transaction Fee). The Transaction Fee is non-refundable, regardless of the NAV of the Trust. The Transaction Fee is \$1,000 per participating party per day, regardless of the number of Creation Units created or redeemed on such day. The \$1,000 charge is subject to a limit not to exceed 0.10% (10 basis points) of the value of one Creation Unit at the time of creation. For creations and redemptions outside the clearing process, including orders from a participating party restricted from engaging in transactions in one or more of the common stocks that are included in the DJIA, an additional amount not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit is charged per Creation Unit per day.

Note 5 Investment Transactions

For the year ended October 31, 2013, the Trust had net in-kind contributions, net in-kind redemptions, purchases and sales of investment securities of \$12,785,571,244, \$13,653,043,087, \$2,067,218,065 and \$2,069,759,740, respectively. Net realized gain (loss) on investment transactions in the Statements of Operations includes net gains resulting from in-kind transactions of \$1,156,267,421.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust**Other Information****October 31, 2013 (Unaudited)****Tax Information**

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the percentage of Trust distributions that qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 is 100.00%.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 certain dividends paid by the Trust may be designated as qualified dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and subject to a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20%. Complete information will be reported in conjunction with your 2013 Form 1099-DIV.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS**Bid/Ask Price⁽¹⁾ vs. Net Asset Value****As of October 31, 2013**

	Bid/Ask Price Above NAV			Bid/Ask Price Below NAV		
	50 - 99 BASIS POINTS	100 - 199 BASIS POINTS	>200 BASIS POINTS	50 - 99 BASIS POINTS	100 - 199 BASIS POINTS	>200 BASIS POINTS
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comparison of Total Returns Based on NAV and Bid/Ask Price⁽¹⁾

The table below is provided to compare the Trust's total pre-tax returns at NAV with the total pre-tax returns based on bid/ask price and the performance of the DJIA. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Trust will perform in the future.

	Cumulative Total Return		
	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust			
Return Based on NAV	21.55%	89.87%	101.29%
Return Based on Bid/Ask Price	21.70%	90.48%	101.55%
DJIA	21.82%	91.76%	104.85%
	Average Annual Total Return		
	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust			
Return Based on NAV	21.55%	13.68%	7.25%
Return Based on Bid/Ask Price	21.70%	13.76%	7.26%
DJIA	21.82%	13.91%	7.43%

(1) Currently, the bid/ask price is the midpoint of the best bid and best offer prices on NYSE Arca at the time the Trust's NAV is calculated, ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Through November 28, 2008, the bid/ask price was the midpoint of the best bid and best offer prices on NYSE Alternext US (formerly the American Stock

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Exchange and now NYSE MKT) at the close of trading, ordinarily 4:00 p.m.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust

Schedule of Investments

October 31, 2013

Common Stocks	Shares	Value
3M Co.	4,694,247	\$ 590,770,985
American Express Co.	4,694,247	383,989,405
AT&T, Inc.	4,694,247	169,931,741
Caterpillar, Inc.	4,694,247	391,312,430
Chevron Corp.	4,694,247	563,121,870
Cisco Systems, Inc.	4,694,247	105,620,558
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	4,694,247	287,287,916
Exxon Mobil Corp.	4,694,247	420,698,416
General Electric Co.	4,694,247	122,707,617
Intel Corp.	4,694,247	114,680,454
International Business Machines Corp.	4,694,247	841,256,005
Johnson & Johnson	4,694,247	434,734,215
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	4,694,247	241,941,490
McDonald's Corp.	4,694,247	453,088,720
Merck & Co., Inc.	4,694,247	211,663,597
Microsoft Corp.	4,694,247	165,941,631
NIKE, Inc. (Class B)	4,694,247	355,636,153
Pfizer, Inc.	4,694,247	144,019,498
The Boeing Co.	4,694,247	612,599,234
The Coca-Cola Co.	4,694,247	185,751,354
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	4,694,247	755,116,572
The Home Depot, Inc.	4,694,247	365,634,899
The Procter & Gamble Co.	4,694,247	379,060,445
The Travelers Cos., Inc.	4,694,247	405,113,516
The Walt Disney Co.	4,694,247	321,978,402
United Technologies Corp.	4,694,247	498,763,744
UnitedHealth Group, Inc.	4,694,247	320,429,300
Verizon Communications, Inc.	4,694,247	237,106,416
Visa, Inc. (Class A)	4,694,247	923,217,558
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	4,694,247	360,283,457
Total Common Stocks(a) (Cost \$11,250,081,309)		\$ 11,363,457,598

(a) The values of the securities of the Trust are determined based on Level 1 inputs. (Note 2)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SPDR Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF Trust**Schedule of Investments (continued)****October 31, 2013****INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2013***

Industry	Percent of Net Assets**
IT Services	15.52%
Aerospace & Defense	9.78
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	8.65
Pharmaceuticals	6.95
Capital Markets	6.64
Industrial Conglomerates	6.28
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure	3.98
Diversified Telecommunication Services	3.58
Insurance	3.56
Machinery	3.44
Consumer Finance	3.38
Household Products	3.33
Specialty Retail	3.22
Food & Staples Retailing	3.17
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	3.13
Media	2.83
Health Care Providers & Services	2.82
Chemicals	2.53
Diversified Financial Services	2.13
Beverages	1.63
Software	1.46
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	1.01
Communications Equipment	0.93
Other Assets & Liabilities	0.05
Total	100.00%

* The Trust's industry breakdown is expressed as a percentage of net assets and may change over time.

** Each security is valued based on Level 1 inputs. (Note 2)
See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is a unit investment trust that issues Units. The Trust is organized under New York law and is governed by a trust agreement between the Trustee and the Sponsor, dated as of January 1, 1998 and effective as of January 13, 1998, as amended (the Trust Agreement). The Trust is an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). Units represent an undivided ownership interest in Portfolio Securities of the Trust.

The Trust has a specified lifetime term. The Trust is scheduled to terminate on the first to occur of (a) January 14, 2123 or (b) the date 20 years after the death of the last survivor of fifteen persons named in the Trust Agreement, the oldest of whom was born in 1994 and the youngest of whom was born in 1997. Upon termination, the Trust may be liquidated and pro rata Units of the assets of the Trust, net of certain fees and expenses, distributed to holders of Units.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNITS

The Trust, a registered investment company, is an exchange traded fund or ETF. The Trust continuously issues and redeems in-kind its Units only in specified large lots of 50,000 Units or multiples thereof, which are referred to as Creation Units, at their once-daily NAV. Units are listed individually for trading on the Exchange at prices established throughout the trading day, like any other listed equity security trading on the Exchange in the secondary market.

ALPS Distributors, Inc., the distributor of the Trust (the Distributor), acts as underwriter of Units on an agency basis. The Distributor maintains records of the orders placed with it and the confirmations of acceptance and furnishes confirmations of acceptance of the orders to those placing such orders. The Distributor also is responsible for delivering a prospectus to persons creating Units. The Distributor also maintains a record of the delivery instructions in response to orders and may provide certain other administrative services.

Purchase (Creation)

Before trading on the Exchange in the secondary market, Units are created at NAV in Creation Units. All orders for Creation Units must be placed with the Distributor as facilitated through the Trustee. To be eligible to place these orders, an entity or person must be an Authorized Participant, which is (a) either a Participating Party or a DTC Participant and (b) in each case must have executed an agreement with the Distributor and the Trustee (Participant Agreement). The term Participating Party means a broker-dealer or other participant in the Clearing Process (as defined below) through the Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), a clearing agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the term DTC Participant means a participant in DTC. Payment for orders is made by

deposits with the Trustee of a portfolio of securities, substantially similar in composition and weighting to Index Securities, and a cash payment in an amount equal to the Dividend Equivalent Payment (as defined below), plus or minus the Balancing Amount (as defined below in Portfolio Adjustments Adjustments to the Portfolio Deposit). Dividend Equivalent Payment is an amount equal, on a per Creation Unit basis, to the dividends on the Portfolio (with ex-dividend dates within the accumulation period), net of expenses and accrued liabilities for such period (including, without limitation, (i) taxes or other governmental charges against the Trust not previously deducted, if any, (ii) accrued fees of the Trustee and (iii) other expenses of the Trust (including legal and auditing expenses) not previously deducted), calculated as if all of the Portfolio Securities had been held for the entire accumulation period for such distribution. The Dividend Equivalent Payment and the Balancing Amount collectively are referred to as the Cash Component and the deposit of a portfolio of securities and the Cash Component collectively are referred to as a Portfolio Deposit. Persons placing creation orders must deposit Portfolio Deposits either (i) through the CNS clearing process of NSCC (the Clearing Process) or (ii) with the Trustee outside the Clearing Process (*i.e.*, through the facilities of DTC).

The Distributor will reject any order that is not submitted in proper form. A creation order is deemed received by the Distributor on the date on which it is placed (Transmittal Date) if (a) such order is received by the Trustee not later than the Closing Time (as defined below) on such Transmittal Date and (b) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. The Transaction Fee (as defined below) is charged at the time of creation of a Creation Unit, and an additional amount not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit is charged for creations outside the Clearing Process, in part due to the increased expense associated with settlement.

The Trustee, at the direction of the Sponsor, may increase, reduce or waive the Transaction Fee (and/or the additional amounts charged in connection with creations and/or redemptions outside the Clearing Process) for certain lot-size creations and/or redemptions of Creation Units. The Sponsor has the right to vary the lot-size of Creation Units subject to such an increase, a reduction or waiver. The existence of any such variation shall be disclosed in the then current prospectus.

The DJIA is a price-weighted stock index; that is, the component stocks of the DJIA are represented in exactly equal share amounts and therefore are accorded relative importance in the DJIA based on their prices. The shares of common stock of the stock portion of a Portfolio Deposit on any date of deposit will reflect the composition of the component stocks of the DJIA on such day. The portfolio of Index Securities that is the basis for a Portfolio Deposit varies as changes are made in the composition of the Index Securities. Further, the Trustee is permitted to take account of changes to the identity or weighting of any Index Security resulting from a change to the DJIA by making a corresponding adjustment to the Portfolio Deposit within one (1) Business Day before or after the day on which the change to the DJIA takes effect.

The Trustee makes available to NSCC before the commencement of trading on each day that the New York Stock Exchange LLC (the NYSE) is open for business (Business Day) a list of the names and required number of shares of each of the Index Securities in the current Portfolio Deposit as well as the amount of the Dividend Equivalent Payment for the previous Business Day. Under certain extraordinary circumstances which may make it impossible for the Trustee to provide such information to NSCC on a given Business Day, NSCC will use the information regarding the identity of the Index Securities of the Portfolio Deposit on the previous Business Day. The Sponsor makes available every 15 seconds throughout the trading day at the Exchange a number representing, on a per Unit basis, the sum of the Dividend Equivalent Payment effective through and including the previous Business Day, plus the current value of the securities portion of a Portfolio Deposit as in effect on such day (which value occasionally may include a cash-in-lieu amount to compensate for the omission of a particular Index Security from such Portfolio Deposit). Such information is calculated based upon the best information available to the Sponsor and may be calculated by other persons designated to do so by the Sponsor. The inability of the Sponsor to provide such information will not by itself result in a halt in the trading of Units on the Exchange.

If the Trustee determines that one or more Index Securities are likely to be unavailable, or available in insufficient quantity, for delivery upon creation of Creation Units, the Trustee may permit, in lieu thereof, the cash equivalent value of one or more of these Index Securities to be included in the Portfolio Deposit as a part of the Cash Component. If a creator is restricted by regulation or otherwise from investing or engaging in a transaction in one or more Index Securities, the Trustee may permit, in lieu of the inclusion of such Index Securities in the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit, the cash equivalent value of such Index Securities to be included in the Portfolio Deposit based on the market value of such Index Securities as of the closing time of the regular trading session on the NYSE (Closing Time) (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time) (the Evaluation Time) on the date such creation order is deemed received by the Distributor as part of the Cash Component.

Procedures for Purchase of Creation Units. All creation orders must be placed in Creation Units and must be received by the Trustee by no later than the Closing Time (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. New York time) in each case on the date such order is placed, in order for creation to be effected based on the NAV of the Trust as determined on such date. Orders must be transmitted by telephone, through the Internet or by other transmission method(s) acceptable to the Distributor and the Trustee, pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or described in this prospectus. In addition, orders submitted through the Internet must also comply with the terms and provisions of the State Street Fund Connect Buy-Side User Agreement and other applicable agreements and documents, including but not limited to the applicable Fund Connect User Guide or successor documents. State Street Global Markets, LLC (SSGM) may assist Authorized Participants in assembling shares to purchase Creation Units (or upon redemption), for which it may receive commissions or other fees from such Authorized Participants. Severe economic or market disruptions or

changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Distributor, the Trustee, a Participating Party or a DTC Participant.

Units may be created in advance of receipt by the Trustee of all or a portion of the Portfolio Deposit. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the Units on the date the order is placed in proper form, because in addition to available Index Securities, cash collateral must be deposited with the Trustee in an amount equal to the sum of (a) the Cash Component, plus (b) 115% of the market value of the undelivered Index Securities (Additional Cash Deposit). The Trustee holds such Additional Cash Deposit as collateral in an account separate and apart from the Trust. An order will be deemed received on the Business Day on which it is placed so long as (a) the order is placed in proper form before the Closing Time on such Business Day and (b) federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited with the Trustee by 1:00 p.m. New York time or such other time as designated by the Trustee on settlement date.

If the order is not placed in proper form by the Closing Time or federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 1:00 p.m. New York time on settlement date, the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Trust for any losses resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash must be deposited with the Trustee, pending delivery of the missing Index Securities, to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trustee in an amount at least equal to 115% of the daily mark-to-market value of the missing Index Securities. If the missing Index Securities are not received by 1:00 p.m. New York time on the prescribed settlement date following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received and if a mark-to-market payment is not made within one (1) Business Day following notification by the Distributor that such payment is required, the Trustee may use the Additional Cash Deposit to purchase the missing Index Securities. The Trustee will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit only once all of the missing Index Securities of the Portfolio Deposit have been properly received or purchased by the Trustee and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a Transaction Fee will be imposed in an amount not to exceed that charged for creations outside the Clearing Process as disclosed below. The delivery of Creation Units created as described above will occur no later than the prescribed settlement date. The Participant Agreement for any Participating Party intending to follow these procedures contains terms and conditions permitting the Trustee to buy the missing portion(s) of a Portfolio Deposit at any time and will subject the Participating Party to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such stocks and the value of such collateral. The Participating Party is liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. The Trust will have no liability for any such shortfall.

Acceptance of Orders of Creation Units. All questions as to the number of shares of each Index Security, the amount of the Cash Component and the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt) and acceptance for deposit of any Index Securities to be delivered are resolved by the Trustee. The Trustee may reject a

creation order if (a) the depositor or a group of depositors, upon obtaining the Units ordered, would own 80% or more of the current outstanding Units; (b) the Portfolio Deposit is not in proper form; (c) acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would have certain adverse tax consequences; (d) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (e) the acceptance of the Portfolio Deposit would otherwise have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of Beneficial Owners; or (f) circumstances outside the control of the Trustee make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creations of Units. The Trustee and the Sponsor are under no duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Portfolio Deposits or any component thereof and neither of them will incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Creation Transaction Fee. The transaction fee payable to the Trustee in connection with each creation and redemption of Creation Units made through the Clearing Process (Transaction Fee) is non-refundable, regardless of the NAV of the Trust. The Transaction Fee is \$1,000 per Participating Party per day, regardless of the number of Creation Units created or redeemed on such day. The \$1,000 charge is subject to a limit not to exceed 0.10% (10 basis points) of the value of one Creation Unit at the time of creation (10 Basis Point Limit).

For creations and redemptions outside the Clearing Process, including orders from a Participating Party restricted from engaging in transactions in one or more Index Securities, an additional amount not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit is charged per Creation Unit per day.

Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process. Creation Units created through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Trustee to transmit to the Participating Party such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the creation order. Pursuant to the trade instructions from the Trustee to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to transfer the requisite Index Securities (or contracts to purchase such Index Securities that are expected to be delivered through the Clearing Process in a regular way manner by the third day during which NSCC is open for business (each such day, an NSCC Business Day)) and the Cash Component to the Trustee, together with such additional information as may be required by the Trustee.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process. Creation Units created outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement and has stated in its order that it is not using the Clearing Process and that creation will instead be effected through a transfer of stocks and cash. The requisite number of Index Securities must be delivered through DTC to the account of the Trustee by no later than 1:00 p.m. New York time on settlement date. The Trustee, through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system, must receive the Cash Component no later than 1:00 p.m. New York time on settlement date. If the Trustee does not receive both the requisite Index Securities and the Cash Component in a timely fashion, the order may be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, the cancelled order may be resubmitted the following

Business Day using a Portfolio Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the current NAV of the Trust. The delivery of Units so created will occur no later than the prescribed settlement date.

Redemption

Units may be redeemed in-kind only in Creation Units at their NAV determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Trustee through the Depository and relevant DTC Participant and only on a Business Day. Units are not redeemable for cash. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF THE TRUST, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM UNITS IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN CREATION UNITS. Investors must accumulate enough Units in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Units redeemed by the Trust, and Units may be redeemed only by or through an Authorized Participant. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Units to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to the Trust, the Trustee, through NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the commencement of trading on the NYSE (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time) on each Business Day, a list of the names and required number of shares of each of the Index Securities and the amount of the Dividend Equivalent Payment for the previous Business Day that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as discussed below) on that day. Index Securities received on redemption may not be identical to the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit which is applicable to purchases of Creation Units.

Redemption Transaction Fee. The Transaction Fee is non-refundable, regardless of the NAV of the Trust. The Transaction Fee is the lesser of \$1,000 or the 10 Basis Point Limit per Participating Party per day, regardless of the number of Creation Units created or redeemed on such day.

For creations and redemptions outside the Clearing Process, including orders from a Participating Party restricted from engaging in transactions in one or more Index Securities, an additional amount not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit is charged per Creation Unit per day.

Procedures for Redemption of Creation Units. Redemption orders must be placed with a Participating Party (for redemptions through the Clearing Process) or DTC Participant (for redemptions outside the Clearing Process), as applicable, in the form required by such Participating Party or DTC Participant. A particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and redemption orders may have to be placed by the broker through a Participating Party or a DTC Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Redeemers should afford sufficient time to permit (a) proper submission of the order by a Participating Party or

DTC Participant to the Trustee and (b) the receipt by the Trustee of the Units to be redeemed and any Excess Cash Amounts (as defined below) in a timely manner. Orders for redemption effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. These deadlines vary by institution. Persons redeeming outside the Clearing Process are required to transfer Units through DTC and Excess Cash Amounts, if any, through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner.

An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption request is deemed to represent to the Trustee that (i) it (or its client) owns outright or has full legal authority and legal beneficial right to tender for redemption the requisite number of shares to be redeemed and can receive the entire proceeds of the redemption, and (ii) the shares to be redeemed have not been loaned or pledged to another party nor are they the subject of a repurchase agreement, securities lending agreement or such other arrangement which would preclude the delivery of such shares to the Trust. The Trustee reserves the right to verify these representations at its discretion, but will typically require verification with respect to a redemption request in connection with higher levels of redemption activity and/or short interest in the Trust. If the Authorized Participant, upon receipt of a verification request, does not provide sufficient verification of its representations as determined by the Trustee, the redemption request will not be considered to have been received in proper form and may be rejected by the Trustee.

Requests for redemption may be made on any Business Day directly to the Trustee (not to the Distributor). In the case of redemptions made through the Clearing Process, the Transaction Fee is deducted from the amount delivered to the redeemer. In the case of redemptions outside the Clearing Process, the Transaction Fee plus an additional amount not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit per Creation Unit redeemed, and such amount is deducted from the amount delivered to the redeemer.

The Trustee transfers to the redeeming Beneficial Owner via DTC and the relevant DTC Participant(s) a portfolio of Index Securities (based on NAV of the Trust) for each Creation Unit delivered, generally identical in weighting and composition to the stock portion of a Portfolio Deposit as in effect (a) on the date a request for redemption is deemed received by the Trustee or (b) in the case of the termination of the Trust, on the date that notice of the termination of the Trust is given. The Trustee also transfers via the relevant DTC Participant(s) to the redeeming Beneficial Owner a Cash Redemption Payment, which on any given Business Day is an amount identical to the amount of the Cash Component and is equal to a proportional amount of the following: dividends on the Portfolio Securities for the period through the date of redemption, net of expenses and liabilities for such period including, without limitation, (i) taxes or other governmental charges against the Trust not previously deducted, if any, (ii) accrued fees of the Trustee and (iii) other expenses of the Trust (including legal and auditing expenses) not previously deducted, as if the Portfolio

Securities had been held for the entire accumulation period for such distribution, plus or minus the Balancing Amount. The redeeming Beneficial Owner must deliver to the Trustee any amount by which the amount payable to the Trust by such Beneficial Owner exceeds the amount of the Cash Redemption Payment (Excess Cash Amounts). For redemptions through the Clearing Process, the Trustee effects a transfer of the Cash Redemption Payment and stocks to the redeeming Beneficial Owner by the third (3rd) NSCC Business Day following the date on which request for redemption is deemed received. For redemptions outside the Clearing Process, the Trustee transfers the Cash Redemption Payment and the stocks to the redeeming Beneficial Owner by the third (3rd) Business Day following the date on which the request for redemption is deemed received. The Trustee will cancel all Units delivered upon redemption.

If the Trustee determines that an Index Security is likely to be unavailable or available in insufficient quantity for delivery by the Trust upon the redemption of Creation Units, the Trustee may elect, in lieu thereof, to deliver the cash equivalent value of any such Index Securities, based on its market value as of the Evaluation Time on the date such redemption order is deemed received by the Trustee, as a part of the Cash Redemption Payment.

If a redeemer is restricted by regulation or otherwise from investing or engaging in a transaction in one or more Index Securities, the Trustee may elect to deliver the cash equivalent value based on the market value of any such Index Securities as of the Evaluation Time on the date of the redemption as a part of the Cash Redemption Payment in lieu thereof. In such case, the Authorized Participant will pay the Trustee the standard Transaction Fee, and may pay an additional amount equal to the actual amounts incurred in connection with such transaction(s) but in any case not to exceed three (3) times the Transaction Fee applicable for one Creation Unit.

The Trustee, upon the request of a redeeming Authorized Participant, may elect to redeem Creation Units in whole or in part by providing such redeemer with a portfolio of stocks differing in exact composition from Index Securities but not differing in NAV from the then-current Portfolio Deposit. Such a redemption is likely to be made only if it were determined that it would be appropriate in order to maintain the Trust's correspondence to the composition and weighting of the DJIA.

The Trustee may sell Portfolio Securities to obtain sufficient cash proceeds to deliver to the redeeming Beneficial Owner. To the extent cash proceeds are received by the Trustee in excess of the required amount, such cash proceeds shall be held by the Trustee and applied in accordance with the guidelines applicable to residual cash set forth under Portfolio Adjustments.

All redemption orders must be transmitted to the Trustee by telephone, through the Internet or by other transmission methods acceptable to the Trustee, pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or described in this prospectus, so as to be received by the Trustee not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal

Date. In addition, orders submitted through the Internet must also comply with the terms and provisions of the State Street Fund Connect Buy-Side User Agreement and other applicable agreements and documents, including but not limited to the applicable Fund Connect User Guide or successor documents. Severe economic or market disruption or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Trustee, a Participating Party, or a DTC Participant.

The calculation of the value of the stocks and the Cash Redemption Payment to be delivered to the redeeming Beneficial Owner is made by the Trustee according to the procedures set forth under Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units Redemption Procedures for Redemption of Creation Units, Portfolio Adjustments Adjustments to the Portfolio Deposit and Determination of Net Asset Value and is computed as of the Evaluation Time on the Business Day on which a redemption order is deemed received by the Trustee. Therefore, if a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the Trustee by a DTC Participant not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date, and the requisite Units are delivered to the Trustee prior to DTC Cut-Off Time (as defined below in Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units Redemption Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process) on such Transmittal Date, then the value of the stocks and the Cash Redemption Payment to be delivered to the Beneficial Owner will be determined by the Trustee as of the Evaluation Time on such Transmittal Date. If, however, a redemption order is submitted not later than the Closing Time on a Transmittal Date but either (a) the requisite Units are not delivered by DTC Cut-Off Time on the next Business Day immediately following such Transmittal Date or (b) the redemption order is not submitted in proper form, then the redemption order is not deemed received as of such Transmittal Date. In such case, the value of the stocks and the Cash Redemption Payment will be delivered to the Beneficial Owner upon receipt of the requisite Units.

The Trustee may suspend the right of redemption, or postpone the date of payment of the NAV for more than five (5) Business Days following the date on which the request for redemption is deemed received by the Trustee, (a) for any period during which the NYSE is closed, (b) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Portfolio Securities is not reasonably practicable, or (c) for such other period as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of Beneficial Owners. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee is liable to any person or in any way for any loss or damages that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process. A redemption order made through the Clearing Process will be deemed received on the Transmittal Date so long as (a) the order is received by the Trustee not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date and (b) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. The order is effected based on the NAV of the Trust as determined as of the Evaluation Time on the Transmittal Date. A redemption order made through the Clearing Process and received by the Trustee after the

Closing Time will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Trustee to transmit to NSCC on behalf of a Participating Party such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party's redemption order. Pursuant to such trade instructions from the Trustee to NSCC, the Trustee will transfer (a) the requisite stocks (or contracts to purchase such stocks which are expected to be delivered in a regular way manner) on settlement date, and (b) the Cash Redemption Payment.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but its order must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption will instead be effected through transfer of Units directly through DTC. An order will be deemed received by the Trustee on the Transmittal Date if (a) such order is received by the Trustee not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date, (b) such order is preceded or accompanied by the requisite number of Units specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Trustee no later than 1:00 p.m. New York time on the next Business Day immediately following such Transmittal Date (DTC Cut-Off Time) and (c) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Any Excess Cash Amounts owed by the Beneficial Owner must be delivered no later than 1:00 p.m. New York time on settlement date.

The Trustee initiates procedures to transfer the requisite stocks (or contracts to purchase such stocks) that are expected to be delivered on settlement date and the Cash Redemption Payment to the redeeming Beneficial Owner on settlement date.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

DTC acts as securities depository for the Trust Units. Units are represented by one or more global securities, registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Beneficial ownership of Units is shown on the records of DTC or the DTC Participants (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as Beneficial Owners).

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC was created to hold securities of the DTC Participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants through electronic book-entry changes in their accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. Access to the DTC system also is available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (Indirect Participants).

Upon the settlement date of any creation, transfer or redemption of Units, DTC credits or debits, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the amount of Units so created, transferred or redeemed to the accounts of the appropriate DTC Participants. The accounts to be credited and charged are designated by the Trustee to NSCC, in the case of a creation or redemption through the Clearing Process, or by the Trustee and the DTC Participant, in the case of a creation or redemption outside of the Clearing Process. Beneficial ownership of Units is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Units is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners are expected to receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Units. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in Units.

As long as Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of Units, references to the registered or record owner of Units shall mean Cede & Co. and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners of Units. Beneficial Owners of Units are not entitled to have Units registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and will not be considered the record or registered holders thereof under the Trust Agreement. Accordingly, each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC, the DTC Participant and any Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests, to exercise any rights under the Trust Agreement.

The Trustee recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all Units for all purposes except as expressly set forth in the Trust Agreement. Pursuant to the agreement between the Trustee and DTC (Depository Agreement), DTC is required to make available to the Trustee upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Unit holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trustee inquires of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Units, directly or indirectly, through the DTC Participant. The Trustee provides each such DTC Participant with copies of any notice, statement or other communication, in the form, number and at the place as the DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that the notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by the DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to the Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust pays to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expense attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. The foregoing interaction between the Trustee and DTC Participants may be direct or indirect (*i.e.*, through a third party.)

Distributions are made to DTC or its nominee. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of distributions in respect of Units, is required immediately to credit DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their

respective beneficial interests in Units, as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Units held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a street name, and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants. Neither the Trustee nor the Sponsor has or will have any responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in Units, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its service with respect to Units at any time by giving notice to the Trustee and the Sponsor, provided that it discharges its responsibilities with respect thereto in accordance with applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trustee and the Sponsor shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to terminate the Trust.

NSCC is an affiliate of DTC and the Trustee and Sponsor, and/or their affiliates, own shares of DTC.

PORTFOLIO ADJUSTMENTS

The DJIA is a price-weighted index of 30 component common stocks, the components of which are determined by the Averages Committee, which is composed of the managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, the head of Dow Jones Indexes research and the head of CME Group research.

The Trust is not managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer does not require the sale of stocks from the Portfolio. The Trustee on a non-discretionary basis adjusts the composition of the Portfolio to conform to changes in the composition and/or weighting structure of Index Securities in the Index. To the extent that the method of determining the DJIA is changed by S&P in a manner that would affect the adjustments provided for herein, the Trustee and the Sponsor have the right to amend the Trust Agreement, without the consent of DTC or Beneficial Owners, to conform the adjustments to such changes and to maintain the objective of tracking the DJIA.

The Trustee directs its stock transactions only to brokers or dealers, which may include affiliates of the Trustee, from whom it expects to obtain the most favorable prices for execution of orders. Adjustments are made more frequently in the case of significant changes to the DJIA. Specifically, the Trustee is required to adjust the composition of the Portfolio whenever there is a change in the identity of any Index Security (*i.e.*, a substitution of one security for another) within three (3) Business

Days before or after the day on which the change is scheduled to take effect. While other DJIA changes may lead to adjustments in the Portfolio, the most common changes are likely to occur as a result of changes in the Index Securities included in the DJIA and as a result of stock splits. The Trust Agreement sets forth the method of adjustments which may occur thereunder as a result of corporate actions to the DJIA, such as stock splits or changes in the identity of the component stocks.

For example, in the event of an Index Security change (in which the common stock of one issuer held in the DJIA is replaced by the common stock of another), the Trustee may sell all shares of the Portfolio Security corresponding to the old Index Security and use the proceeds of such sale to purchase the replacement Portfolio Security corresponding to the new Index Security. If the share price of the removed Portfolio Security was higher than the price of its replacement, the Trustee will calculate how to allocate the proceeds of the sale of the removed Portfolio Security between the purchase of its replacement and purchases of additional shares of other Portfolio Securities so that the number of shares of each Portfolio Security after the transactions would be as nearly equal as practicable. If the share price of the removed Portfolio Security was lower than the price of its replacement, the Trustee will calculate the number of shares of each of the other Portfolio Securities that must be sold in order to purchase enough shares of the replacement Portfolio Security so that the number of shares of each Portfolio Security after the transactions would be as nearly equal as practicable.

In the event of a stock split, the price weighting of the stock which is split will drop. The Trustee may make the corresponding adjustment by selling the additional shares of the Portfolio Security received from the stock split. The Trustee may then use the proceeds of the sale to buy an equal number of shares of each Portfolio Security-including the Portfolio Security which had just experienced a stock split. In practice, of course, not all the shares received in the split would be sold: enough of those shares would be retained to make an increase in the number of split shares equal to the increase in the number of shares in each of the other Portfolio Securities purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the remaining shares resulting from such split.

As a result of the purchase and sale of stock in accordance with these requirements, or the creation of Creation Units, the Trust may hold some amount of residual cash (other than cash held temporarily due to timing differences between the sale and purchase of stock or cash delivered in lieu of Index Securities or undistributed income or undistributed capital gains). This amount may not exceed, for more than two (2) consecutive Business Days, 0.5% of the value of the Portfolio. If the Trustee has made all required adjustments and is left with cash in excess of 0.5% of the value of the Portfolio, the Trustee will use such cash to purchase additional Index Securities.

All portfolio adjustments are made as described herein unless such adjustments would cause the Trust to lose its status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. Additionally, the Trustee is required to adjust the

composition of the Portfolio at any time to insure the continued qualification of the Trust as a regulated investment company.

The Trustee relies on S&P for information as to the composition and weightings of Index Securities. If the Trustee becomes incapable of obtaining or processing such information or NSCC is unable to receive such information from the Trustee on any Business Day, the Trustee shall use the composition and weightings of Index Securities for the most recently effective Portfolio Deposit for the purposes of all adjustments and determinations (including, without limitation, determination of the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit) until the earlier of (a) such time as current information with respect to Index Securities is available or (b) three (3) consecutive Business Days have elapsed. If such current information is not available and three (3) consecutive Business Days have elapsed, the composition and weightings of Portfolio Securities (as opposed to Index Securities) shall be used for the purposes of all adjustments and determinations (including, without limitation, determination of the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit) until current information with respect to Index Securities is available.

If the Trustee provides written notice of the termination of the Trust, from and after the date of such notice, the Trustee shall use the composition and weightings of Portfolio Securities as of such notice date for the determination of all redemptions or other purposes.

From time to time S&P may adjust the composition of the DJIA because of a merger or acquisition involving one or more Index Securities. In such cases, the Trust, as shareholder of an issuer that is the object of such merger or acquisition activity, may receive various offers from would-be acquirors of the issuer. The Trustee is not permitted to accept any such offers until such time as it has been determined that the stocks of the issuer will be removed from the DJIA. As stocks of an issuer are often removed from the DJIA only after the consummation of a merger or acquisition of such issuer, in selling the securities of such issuer the Trust may receive, to the extent that market prices do not provide a more attractive alternative, whatever consideration is being offered to the shareholders of such issuer that have not tendered their shares prior to such time. Any cash received in such transactions is reinvested in Index Securities in accordance with the criteria set forth above. Any stocks received as a part of the consideration that are not Index Securities are sold as soon as practicable and the cash proceeds of such sale are reinvested in accordance with the criteria set forth above.

Adjustments to the Portfolio Deposit

On each Business Day (each such day, an Adjustment Day), the number of shares and identity of each Index Security required for a Portfolio Deposit are adjusted in accordance with the following procedure. At the close of the market the Trustee calculates the net asset value of the Trust. The net asset value of the Trust is divided by the number of outstanding Units multiplied by 50,000 Units in one Creation Unit,

resulting in the net asset value per Creation Unit (NAV Amount). The Trustee then calculates the number of shares (without rounding) of each of the component stocks of the DJIA in a Portfolio Deposit for the following Business Day (Request Day), such that (a) the market value at the close of the market on the Adjustment Day of the stocks to be included in the Portfolio Deposit on Request Day, together with the Dividend Equivalent Payment effective for requests to create or redeem on the Adjustment Day, equals the NAV Amount and (b) the identity and weighting of each of the stocks in a Portfolio Deposit mirrors proportionately the identity and weightings of the stocks in the DJIA, each as in effect on Request Day. For each stock, the number resulting from such calculation is rounded down to the nearest whole share. The identities and weightings of the stocks so calculated constitute the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit effective on Request Day and thereafter until the next subsequent Adjustment Day, as well as Portfolio Securities to be delivered by the Trustee in the event of request for redemption on the Request Day and thereafter until the following Adjustment Day.

In addition to the foregoing adjustments, if a corporate action such as a stock split, stock dividend or reverse split occurs with respect to any Index Security that results in an adjustment to the DJIA divisor, the Portfolio Deposit shall be adjusted to take into account the corporate action in each case rounded to the nearest whole share. Further, the Trustee is permitted to take account of changes to the identity or weighting of any Index Security resulting from a change to the DJIA by making a corresponding adjustment to the Portfolio Deposit on the day prior to the day on which the change to the DJIA takes effect.

On the Request Day and on each day that a request for the creation or redemption is deemed received, the Trustee calculates the market value of the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit as in effect on the Request Day as of the close of the market and adds to that amount the Dividend Equivalent Payment effective for requests to create or redeem on Request Day (such market value and Dividend Equivalent Payment are collectively referred to herein as Portfolio Deposit Amount). The Trustee then calculates the NAV Amount, based on the close of the market on the Request Day. The difference between the NAV Amount so calculated and the Portfolio Deposit Amount is the Balancing Amount. The Balancing Amount serves the function of compensating for any differences between the value of the Portfolio Deposit Amount and the NAV Amount at the close of trading on Request Day due to, for example, (a) differences in the market value of the securities in the Portfolio Deposit and the market value of the securities on Request Day and (b) any variances from the proper composition of the Portfolio Deposit.

The Dividend Equivalent Payment and the Balancing Amount in effect at the close of business on the Request Date are collectively referred to as the Cash Component or the Cash Redemption Payment. If the Balancing Amount is a positive number (*i.e.*, if the NAV Amount exceeds the Portfolio Deposit Amount) then, with respect to creation, the Balancing Amount increases the Cash Component of the then-effective Portfolio Deposit transferred to the Trustee by the creator. With respect to

redemptions, the Balancing Amount is added to the cash transferred to the redeemer by the Trustee. If the Balancing Amount is a negative number (*i.e.*, if the NAV Amount is less than the Portfolio Deposit Amount) then, with respect to creation, this amount decreases the Cash Component of the then-effective Portfolio Deposit to be transferred to the Trustee by the creator or, if such cash portion is less than the Balancing Amount, the difference must be paid by the Trustee to the creator. With respect to redemptions, the Balancing Amount is deducted from the cash transferred to the redeemer or, if such cash is less than the Balancing Amount, the difference must be paid by the redeemer to the Trustee.

If the Trustee has included the cash equivalent value of one or more Index Securities in the Portfolio Deposit because the Trustee has determined that such Index Securities are likely to be unavailable or available in insufficient quantity for delivery, or if a creator or redeemer is restricted from investing or engaging in transactions in one or more of such Index Securities, the Portfolio Deposit so constituted shall determine the Index Securities to be delivered in connection with the creation of Units in Creation Unit size aggregations and upon the redemption of Units until the time the stock portion of the Portfolio Deposit is subsequently adjusted.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

The discussion below supplements the Summary with regard to exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in the Trust's Units.

Secondary Trading on Exchanges

The Units are listed for secondary trading on the Exchange and individual Trust Units may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer. The secondary markets are closed on weekends and also are generally closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Exchange may close early on the Business Day before certain holidays and on the day after Thanksgiving Day. Exchange holiday schedules are subject to change. If you buy or sell Units in the secondary market, you will pay the secondary market price for Units. In addition, you may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Units of the Trust will continue to be met or that Units will always be listed on the Exchange. The Trust will be terminated if Units are delisted. Trading in Units may be halted under certain circumstances as set forth in the Exchange rules and procedures. The Exchange will consider the suspension of trading in or removal from listing of Units if: (a) the Trust has more than 60 days remaining until termination and there are fewer than 50 record and/or beneficial

holders of Units for 30 or more consecutive trading days; (b) the value of the DJIA is no longer calculated or available; or (c) such other event occurs or condition exists which, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. In addition, trading is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange circuit breaker rules that require trading to be halted for a specified period based on a specified market change. The Exchange also must halt trading if required intraday valuation information is not disseminated for longer than one (1) Business Day.

Units are also listed and traded on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and Euronext Amsterdam. In the future, Units may be listed and traded on other non-U.S. exchanges. Euronext Amsterdam is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Euronext.